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Data on the amount of United States federal funds used for programs assisting children and youth under 21 both directly and indirectly are collected in this report. A list of the six cabinet departments and five other agencies which support or administer the educational, medical, and welfare programs is supplied. Summaries of federal expenditures are classified by agency as well as by category. The funds are also analyzed in per capita terms. Demographic and social data on children and youth are presented. Descriptions are given of the education and training programs; health programs; nutrition programs; cash benefits; social, welfare, and rehabilitation programs; employment services and labor standards; and housing and other programs. (NT)

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Federal Programs Assisting Children & Youth

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interdepartmental committee on children & youth

December 1967
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SOCIAL and
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FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Interdepartmental Committee
on
Children and Youth

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL and REHABILITATION SERVICE
Children's Bureau
December 1967

PREFACE

> "Our goal must be clear--to give every child the chance to fulfill his promise."
>
> - President Lyndon B. Johnson,
> Message on Welfare of Children,
> February 8, 1967

The 82 million children and youth represent one of the most important assets of the United States. The future strength and welfare of our country depend in large measure on how well we develop the potential of these human resources. No national tasks are of greater significance than adequate provision for the health, education, welfare, and social development of children and youth.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth, composed of representatives of all the Federal agencies with programs serving children and youth, has a broad overview of all Federal programs for this key group in our population. Nearly two years ago, it created a special Task Force to assemble for the first time data on the amount of Federal funds being provided by the various Federal programs assisting children and youth. The results of this review are presented in this report.

The report shows that the Federal Government in recent years has made exceptional strides in improving its programs for children and youth. Expenditures in the fiscal year 1968 as proposed in the President's budget are estimated to exceed $12.5 billion, almost 2-1/3 times the amount spent in 1963 and over 3 times the total in 1960. Education and training programs, in particular, have shown an unprecedented growth of 4½-fold since 1960 and 3½-fold since 1963, to an estimated $6.1 billion in 1968.

Nevertheless, a simple assessment of the status of children and youth in our society leads to an inescapable conclusion that serious problems abound and that unmet needs are great. Data for 1966 indicate that 12.5 million children under age 18 live in families below the poverty line. Two-thirds of them receive no public financial aid--Federal, State, or local.

Despite the large absolute increase in Federal funds in recent years, the total Federal contribution per child and youth under age 21 in fiscal year 1968 will average less than $153. Education and training will comprise $74 and all other programs including cash benefits and health, food and nutrition, social and welfare, employment, housing, and other services, will average $79 per capita.

Approximately half of the Federal expenditures recently are for programs directly administered by the Federal Government, and half are provided in aid to State and local governments, and in some cases private agencies. These Federal aid funds strengthen the ability of States and localities to meet major needs of children and youth. They are part of the cooperative partnership of local, State, and National governments and private agencies, through which the Nation focuses on problems which are national in scope.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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INTRODUCTION

This report inventories all Federal programs which assist children and youth and provides information on the amount of Federal funds which they provide. The Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth has undertaken this project as an example of program analysis involving important programs administered by many different agencies represented on the Committee.

An earlier report prepared in 1961 concentrated on descriptions of the programs. Expansions of pre-existing programs as well as the enactment of many significant new programs have given great impetus to the initiation of a new survey. This present survey has centered on the analysis of the funds provided by the various agencies and various categories of benefits and services for children and youth.

The initial data for the survey were gathered in the summer of 1966 by the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth through a questionnaire which was distributed and filled out by the Federal agencies which administer relevant programs. Additional information to cover the recommendations in the 1968 budget was obtained by the Bureau of the Budget.

It should be emphasized that the program data in the report are based on recommendations in the President's 1968 budget, including proposed legislation, but do not reflect subsequent amendments or changes by the Congress. For example, the Office of Economic Opportunity received a supplemental appropriation of $75 million for summer 1967 programs which is not reflected. On the other hand, possible reductions in the 1968 budget by the Congress are not reflected. However, in such case the 1967 figures would still represent a reliable and relatively valid index of the program trends.

The report provides data on funds for the fiscal years 1960, 1963, 1966,1967, and 1968. As is indicated in Appendix C, the basic intent of the survey is to report on Federal programs or portions of programs which (a) provide benefits or services for children and youth to improve their welfare directly, or (b) provide physical facilities which primarily serve children and youth. The primary objective was to report on funds for children and youth under age 21. However, certain programs which may serve youths over 21 (such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps or the Job Corps) are included entirely as well as are programs which are directly related to the welfare of infants, such as services for pregnant women.

The data are included on both new obligational authority (appropriations) and on expenditures for programs or relevant portions of programs. These are classified both by agency and by major program categories. Appendix Tables A and B provide a full array of the data obtained, classified both ways. To provide some perspective on the status of children and youth, certain demographic and other background data are also included in the report. Analysis of funds in the major program categories is also augmented by information on the status of children and youth and on their needs in the particular area.

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH CLASSIFIED BY AGENCY

Estimated expenditures for children and youth in fiscal year 1968 will total about $12.5 billion, compared with $5.4 billion in 1963, and $4 billion in 1960. Of the total of approximately $12.5 billion in 1968, an estimated $7.9 billion, 63%, will be spent by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Within this Department, in turn, the Office of Education will make expenditures of $3.2 billion, or 41% of HEW funds. The Social Security Administration will spend $2.6 billion and the Welfare Administration an estimated $1.6 billion. In addition, the Public Health Service will spend nearly $350 million, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and other agencies will provide lesser sums. 1/

Six Cabinet departments and five other agencies support or conduct significant programs which assist children and youth. Chart I and Table 1 summarize expenditures for each agency.

HEW expenditures will have increased almost four-fold between 1960 and 1968. The sharpest relative increases have been an eight-fold increase in expenditures by the Office of Education and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

The Department of Defense will spend the next largest amount among the several agencies. However, of the estimated $1.4 billion in fiscal 1968, approximately $.8 billion will be for technical training and health services for active duty military personnel. The balance is principally for medical care of dependents and for the maintenance of schools for dependents of military personnel.

The Office of Economic Opportunity, created in 1964, will have estimated expenditures of $1.2 billion in fiscal 1968 for a wide variety of programs to assist children and youth of low income and disadvantaged families. Slightly more than half of the funds are for training and work experience through the Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps; the balance is mostly for Head Start and other Community Action programs.

The remaining agencies of the Federal Government will make expenditures of about $2 billion for children and youth, or 17% of the Federal total. The outlays are by the following agencies:

- Nearly $.7 billion by the Department of Agriculture, largely for food and nutrition programs and cooperative extension work.

1/ On August 15, 1967, a new agency, the Social and Rehabilitation Service, was established in D.H.E.W. to carry out the functions of the Welfare Administration, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, the Administration on Aging, and the Mental Retardation Division of the Public Health Service. However, since the data for this survey were collected prior to this reorganization, the old organizational titles are used throughout this report.

- More than $.5 billion by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, principally for college housing loans and low rent public housing.

- $320 million by the Veterans Administration, mostly compensation and pensions for dependents of deceased servicemen and veterans, and education and training of war orphans.

- $153 million by the Department of Labor, mainly for training and employment services. (In addition, $510 million for Neighborhood Youth Corps and Special Impact Program are delegated to the Department by the Office of Economic Opportunity.)

- $153 million by the Civil Service Commission for health benefits for dependents and income maintenance payments from the retirement and disability trust fund.

- $93 million by the Department of the Interior, primarily for education and welfare services to Indian children and youths.

- $74 million by the National Science Foundation for improvement of college and undergraduate college education in the sciences, including institutes for the training of elementary and high school teachers.

- $29 million by the Railroad Retirement Board, largely for survivor benefits.

Table 1 presents the totals on two bases: First, for all the Government programs; second, excluding technical training and health services for active duty military personnel. On the latter basis, expenditures in 1968 total about $11.7 billion, compared to $3.6 billion in 1960.

Table A in the Appendix provides additional detailed information on Federal funds for each agency. It provides data on expenditures for each agency, and for each bureau within that agency, listed in most instances by the accounts which fund benefits and services for children and youth.

The magnitude and the forward thrust of the programs for children and youth are indicated by the new obligational authority--the appropriations--which are provided for these programs. The President's recommendations in the 1968 budget for all programs for children and youth totaled $13.2 billion, more than 3 times the $4.1 billion enacted in 1960. Table 2 compares the new obligational authority (NOA) for each agency, both including and excluding services for active duty military personnel.

Table A in the Appendix, previously mentioned, also includes data on the NOA for each agency, by bureau and by appropriation account or program in most instances.

TABLE 1

EXPENDITURES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

CLASSIFIED BY AGENCY
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY:					
Job Corps & Neighborhood Youth Corps.......	-	-	490	615	593
Head Start, Other Community Action and Migrant Workers'programs.................	-	-	134	406	600
TOTAL, OEO................................	-	-	624	1,021 1/	1,192 1/
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE..................	502	546	518	539	695
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE......................	849	1,023	1,097	1,453	1,403
DOD - excluding services for active duty military personnel........................	(394)	(451)	(482)	(585)	(606)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE:					
Office of Education........................	418	576	1,842	2,711	3,226
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration...	11	19	48	68	87
Public Health Service	62	153	275	320	349
*Social Security Administration............	999	1,435	2,169	2,182	2,615
Welfare Administration.....................	570	793	1,135	1,386	1,569
Special Institutions, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and Educational TV.............	9	14	22	28	44
TOTAL, HEW.................................	2,069	2,990	5,490	6,696	7,890
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.	281	386	448	501	512
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.................	51	63	80	89	93
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR 2/.....................	15	43	128	142	153
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION....................	156	204	267	294	320
*CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION..................	10	82	116	133	153
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION................	47	71	75	72	74
*RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD.................	30	29	31	30	29
TOTAL......................................	4,010	5,436	8,873	10,972	12,513
TOTAL - excluding services for active duty military personnel........................	(3,555)	(4,864)	(8,258)	(10,103)	(11,716)

*Trust Fund

1/ An additional supplemental appropriation of $75 million for summer 1967 programs adds to expenditures during the last part of FY 1967 and early FY 1968. Summer NYC had additional expenditures of $47 million and youth educational, recreational and related programs had additional expenditures of nearly $28 million. Neighborhood Youth Corps and Special Impact programs are administered by the Department of Labor.

2/ Expenditures for 1966, 1967, and 1968 do not include Neighborhood Youth Corps and Special Impact programs administered by Department of Labor by delegation from Office of Economic Opportunity.

TABLE 2

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

CLASSIFIED BY AGENCY
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY:					
Job Corps & Neighborhood Youth Corps......	-	-	575	536 2/	616
Head Start, Other Community Action and Migrant Workers' Programs...............	-	-	339	425	551
TOTAL, OEO................................	-	-	914	961 2/	1,167
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE..................	532	524	761	678	640
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE......................	867	1,016	1,143	1,461	1,408
DOD - excluding services for active duty military personnel.......................	(411)	(441)	(523)	(583)	(613)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE:					
Office of Education.......................	442	611	3,143	3,635	3,782
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration...	12	20	48	68	91
Public Health Service.....................	71	187	344	397	427
*Social Security Administration 1/..........	999	1,435	2,169	2,182	2,615
Welfare Administration....................	570	796	1,172	1,398	1,572
Special Institutions, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and Educational TV.............	6	19	27	25	69
TOTAL, HEW................................	2,100	3,067	6,902	7,704	8,555
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.	331	411	443	183	549
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.................	53	65	82	91	95
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR 3/......................	16	48	157	175	188
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION....................	156	204	267	294	320
*CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION..................	10	82	116	133	153
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION................	48	74	78	73	80
*RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD 1/..............	30	29	31	30	29
TOTAL.....................................	4,144	5,520	10,894	11,782	13,184
TOTAL - excluding services for active duty military personnel.......................	(3,688)	(4,944)	(10,274)	(10,905)	(12,390)

* Trust Fund

1/ Benefit Expenditures from the Trust Fund are substituted for New Obligational Authority data since the appropriations for these programs generally consist of the receipts becoming available.

2/ There was also an additional OEO supplemental appropriation of $75 million, principally for youth programs, during the summer of 1967. Neighborhood Youth Corps and Special Impact programs are administered by Department of Labor.

3/ Appropriations for 1966, 1967, and 1968 do not include Neighborhood Youth Corps and Special Impact programs administered by Department of Labor by delegation from Office of Economic Opportunity.

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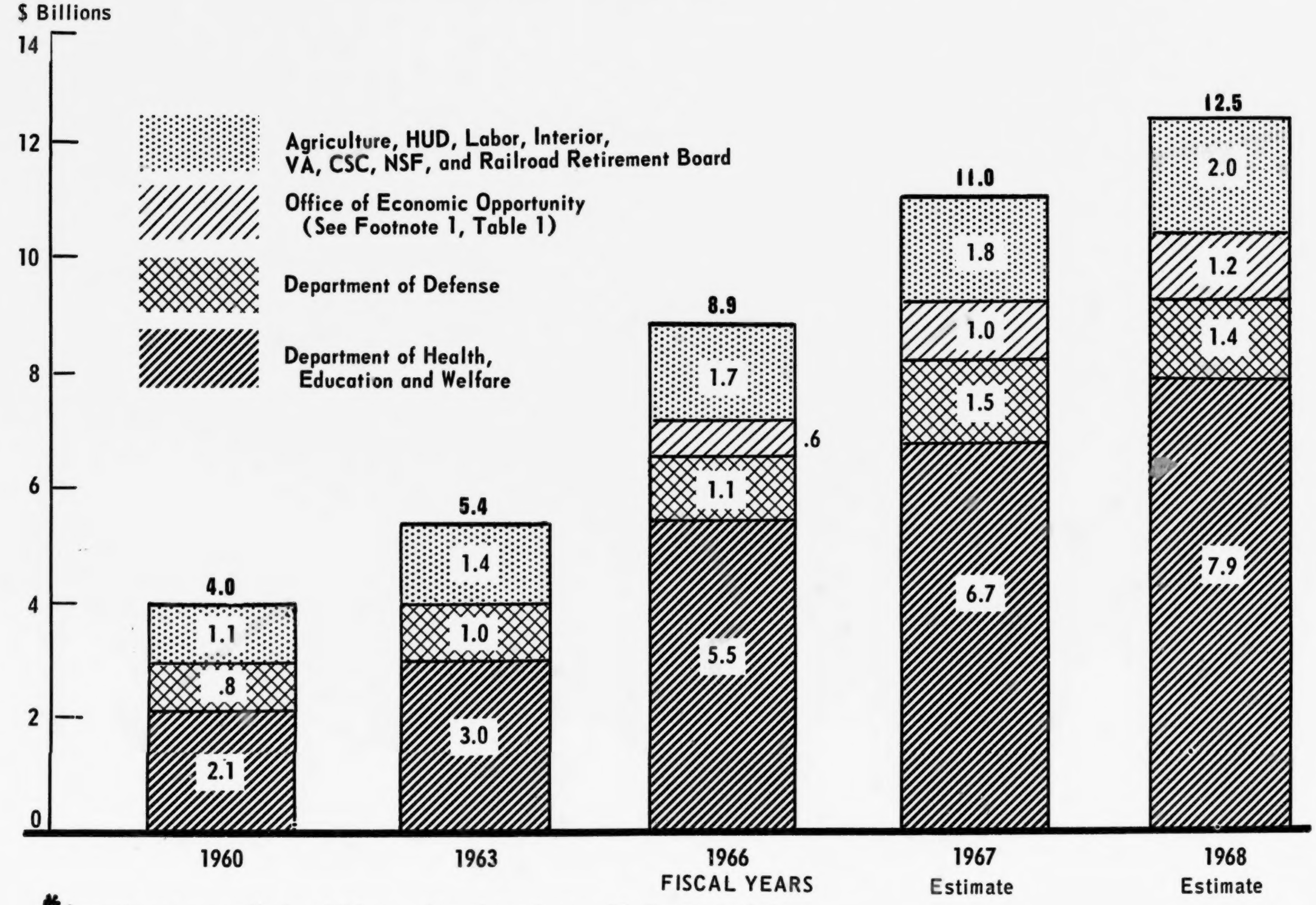
Chart 1

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH — BY AGENCY *



*Amounts are generally for children and youths under age 21; figures include civilian-type services for military personnel under age 21 (e.g., $.8 billion in 1968).

SOURCE: BOB – ICCY

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH CLASSIFIED BY CATEGORY

In fiscal year 1960, $1.6 billion, or approximately 41% of all Federal expenditures for children and youth, were for cash benefits through Social Security, Public Assistance, and other income maintenance programs. Only about $1.3 billion, or only 33%, were for education and training, and nearly one-third of these outlays were for technical training for military personnel. Health programs then totaled only $377 million.

Almost all Federal programs for children and youth have increased significantly in the 8 years since 1960. As is evident from Chart II and Table 3, human resource investment programs--particularly education and training and health services--have shown substantial and rapid increase. In fiscal 1968, education and training and health services will constitute $7.5 billion, or 60%, of all Federal expenditures to assist children and youth. Although cash benefits payments have more than doubled, from $1.6 billion to $3.8 billion, they will represent only 31% of the total aid in 1968.

Expenditures for all Federal programs for children and youth are estimated to total $12.5 billion in fiscal 1968. Excluding services for active duty military personnel, the total will be $11.7 billion.

Expenditures for education and training programs will amount to $6.1 billion in 1968, or 49% of the total. If technical training services with civilian transfer value for active duty personnel are excluded, the amount will be reduced by $.7 billion. Of the total of $6.1 billion in 1968, preschool, elementary, and secondary education will receive about $2.7 billion, mostly from the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Higher education will receive $1.6 billion, mostly from the Office of Education and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Defense, and the National Science Foundation. Expenditures of $1.6 billion for vocational and technical education and work-training programs will be made by the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Defense, the Department of Labor, and the Office of Education in HEW.

Expenditures for health programs in 1968 are estimated at $1.4 billion, including about $95 million for health services for active duty military personnel under age 21. The bulk of the health programs for children and youth are in three groups: Department of Defense outlays for health services for dependents of military personnel; Public Health Service programs; and Welfare Administration programs, both through the Bureau of Family Services and through the Children's Bureau. Moreover, the Office of Economic Opportunity also has provided significant expenditures for the health of children and youth through Head Start and other community action programs. Altogether the expenditures for health services and related research, training, and facilities will comprise 11% of the total Federal aid to children and youth.

Cash benefits totaling $3.8 billion in 1968 comprise the second largest category, 31% of total aid. More than two-thirds of this total is for dependents' benefits through the Old-Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance system. Public assistance to dependent families comprises about 23% of the total.

All other categories comprise $1.2 billion, or nearly 10%, of estimated expenditures in 1968. They include:

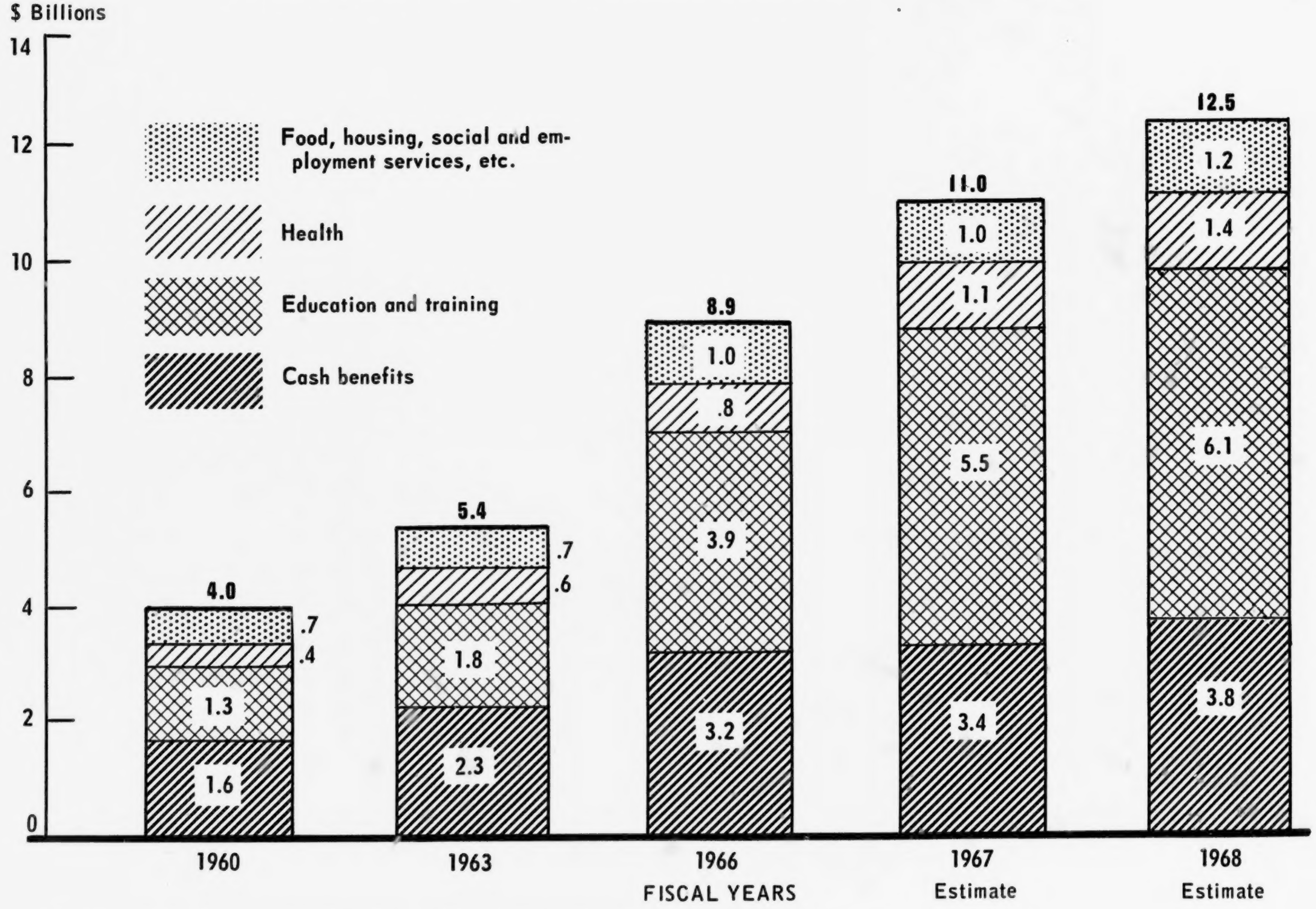
- Over $.5 billion for food and nutrition, entirely by the Department of Agriculture utilizing the special milk, school lunch, food stamp, commodity distribution, and similar programs.
- **$313 million for social welfare, and rehabilitation services, including the support of welfare services by the Bureau of Family Services, the Children's Bureau, and various other agencies.**
- $66 million for employment services and $1 million for labor standards, by the Department of Labor.
- $301 million for all other programs, principally the housing programs of the Department of Agriculture and of the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Comparable data on distribution and the trends in new obligational authority, classified by category, is presented in Table 4. A complete distribution of programs classified by category and by agency is included in Table B in the Appendix and provides data on both NOA and expenditures.

NOTE: For purposes of analysis and planning it is necessary and useful to classify programs and expenditures by categories, but sight should never be lost of a very important current trend. The once apparently clearcut lines neatly dividing functional fields have now given way before a more flexible, multifaceted and comprehensive approach. Today, health agencies are concerned with housing and jobs, schools provide meals and offer health services, and social agencies are concerned with training, employment, and health.

Chart 2

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH – BY CATEGORY *



*Amounts are generally for children and youths under age 21; figures include civilian-type services for military personnel under age 21 (e.g., $.8 billion in 1968).

SOURCE: BOB – ICCY

TABLE 3

EXPENDITURES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Classified by Functional Category
Selected Fiscal Years

(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
EDUCATION AND TRAINING:					
Preschool, Elementary and Secondary	395.4	519.0	1,576.8	2,284.7	2,716.4
Higher Education	448.9	641.9	968.7	1,375.9	1,647.5
Vocational, Technical, and Other	466.7	589.8	1,272.6	1,716.8	1,610.6
Vocational, Technical, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(42.9)	(61.1)	(707.8)	(925.9)	(907.9)
Other	21.7	32.7	77.5	82.6	97.5
Subtotal	1,332.7	1,783.4	3,895.6	5,460.0	6,072.0
Subtotal, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(908.9)	(1,254.7)	(3,330.9)	(4,669.1)	(5,369.3)
CASH BENEFITS:					
Dependents' benefits 1/	1,179.7	1,656.5	2,460.1	2,504.4	2,967.7
Public Assistance	467.1	624.6	767.8	842.2	863.0
Other	2.0	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.9
Subtotal	1,648.8	2,283.8	3,231.5	3,350.3	3,834.6
HEALTH:					
Public Health Service	61.8	153.1	274.7	320.4	349.2
Welfare Administration	35.3	52.9	124.2	280.8	434.6
Department of Defense	275.8	319.1	327.5	416.5	452.5
Department of Defense, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(244.8)	(275.7)	(277.4)	(338.7)	(357.6)
Other	4.1	67.5	97.8	124.1	146.3
Subtotal	377.1	592.6	824.2	1,141.7	1,382.6
Subtotal, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(346.1)	(549.2)	(774.0)	(1,063.9)	(1,287.7)
FOOD AND NUTRITION	318.7	358.0	398.9	471.1	543.1
SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND REHABILITATION SERVICES	74.9	123.8	245.7	287.4	313.5
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOR STANDARDS	11.7	23.7	46.1	63.4	66.8
ALL OTHER (including housing)	246.3	270.6	230.7	198.2	300.7
TOTAL	4,010.2	5,435.8	8,872.7	10,972.2 2/	12,513.3 2/
TOTAL, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(3,555.4)	(4,863.7)	(8,257.8)	(10,103.5)	(11,715.7)

1/ Principally Social Security.

2/ An OEO supplemental appropriation for summer 1967 programs adds for FY 1967 and 1968 a total of $75 million: $47 million for summer NYC and $28 million for youth educational, recreational, and related programs.

TABLE 4

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Classified by Functional Category
Selected Fiscal Years

(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
EDUCATION AND TRAINING:					
Preschool, Elementary, and Secondary	389.8	526.7	2,172.2	2,438.5	3,004.3
Higher Education	535.8	695.0	1,778.6	1,757.6	1,854.3
Vocational, Technical, and Other	469.5	597.0	1,515.2	1,727.6	1,701.2
Vocational, Technical, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(44.9)	(66.4)	(946.9)	(930.4)	(1,003.6)
Other	21.9	34.2	81.6	77.7	97.9
Subtotal	1,417.0	1,852.9	5,547.6	6,001.4	6,657.7
Subtotal, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(992.4)	(1,322.3)	(4,979.4)	(5,204.2)	(5,960.1)
CASH BENEFITS:					
Dependents' benefits [1]	1,179.7	1,656.5	2,460.1	2,504.4	2,967.7
Public Assistance	467.1	624.6	767.8	842.2	863.0
Other	2.0	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.9
Subtotal	1,648.9	2,283.8	3,231.5	3,350.4	3,834.7
HEALTH:					
Public Health Service	71.2	187.0	344.0	396.7	427.3
Welfare Administration	35.5	53.3	160.0	293.9	442.1
Department of Defense	284.1	308.7	337.4	429.0	461.5
Department of Defense, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(252.2)	(264.0)	(285.8)	(348.9)	(364.6)
Other	4.2	67.5	99.8	128.1	151.3
Subtotal	395.0	616.6	941.2	1,247.7	1,482.2
Subtotal, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(363.1)	(571.8)	(889.6)	(1,167.6)	(1,385.3)
FOOD AND NUTRITION	365.6	446.7	558.7	606.7	561.7
SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND REHABILITATION SERVICE	75.4	126.9	246.7	287.0	313.3
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOR STANDARDS	11.7	23.7	46.2	66.7	70.3
ALL OTHER (including housing)	230.7	169.1	321.7	222.1	264.1
TOTAL	4,144.3	5,519.8	10,893.7	11,782.1 [2]	13,184.0 [2]
TOTAL, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(3,687.7)	(4,944.5)	(10,273.8)	(10,904.6)	(12,389.5)

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[1] Trust fund expenditures are substituted for NOA as the amount of benefit payments from trust funds is determined by legislation rather than appropriation. The amounts are principally for Social Security.

[2] An OEO supplemental appropriation adds $47 million for summer NYC and $28 million for youth educational, recreational and related programs.

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

A meaningful way to look at Federal programs for children and youth is through an analysis of per capita expenditures. Table 5 presents such an analysis.

Table 5 shows that in 1968 estimated Federal expenditures:

- Average $153 for each child and youth under age 21, or $143 excluding services for active duty military personnel.
- Are about 2.7 times as great per capita as they were in 1960.
- Have shifted in composition during the 8 years, because the relative weight of cash benefits declined as education and training and health programs grew more rapidly.
- Are devoted 49% to education and training, 31% to cash benefits, 11% to health, and 9% to all other purposes.

It is evident that the Federal contribution is significant and rising. Some social researchers consider it, however, relatively modest in relation to overall national education and training outlays that in 1968 might average between $600 and $700 per child and youth, and health outlays that might be on the order of $225 per person for the overall population and somewhat less than this for those in the youthful age groups.

Federal funds are increasingly being directed toward the poor and disadvantaged. The impact of such programs on the 12.5 million children under age 18 and an estimated 1.5 million in the 18-20 age group living in poor families deserves central attention. In the $12.5 billion of expenditures for children and youth in 1968, the principal programs directed at the children and youth of the poor are those of the Office of Economic Opportunity ($1.2 billion), the Office of Education program for education of the disadvantaged ($1.1 billion), the Welfare Administration grants for public assistance ($1.3 billion), and the Department of Agriculture food stamp and surplus food distribution programs ($.2 billion). Various other programs of the several agencies would bring the total of programs concentrated on the poor to somewhat more than $4 billion. However, not all these expenditures would reach the poor, since non-poor families benefit in the educational area particularly.

For the 14 million children and youth under 21 in poverty, the special programs would amount to about $300 for each child and youth in poverty. In addition, _if_ they shared pro rata in the remaining expenditures (which is probably not the case), their per capita average would be about $100, which would bring the total to around $400 per year for each child and youth in poverty on the average.

TABLE 5

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years

Category	Expenditures in Millions of Dollars			Per Capita Expenditures in Dollars		
	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1968 Estimate	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1968 Estimate
EXPENDITURES:						
Education and training	1,332.7	1,783.4	6,072.0	18.80	23.28	74.14
Education and training, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(908.9)	(1,254.7)	(5,369.3)	(12.82)	(16.38)	(65.56)
Cash Benefits	1,648.8	2,283.8	3,834.6	23.26	29.81	46.82
Health	377.1	592.6	1,382.6	5.32	7.74	16.88
Health, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(346.1)	(549.2)	(1,287.7)	(4.88)	(7.17)	(15.72)
Food and nutritional benefits	318.7	358.0	543.1	4.50	4.67	6.63
Social, welfare, and rehabilitation services	74.9	123.8	313.5	1.06	1.62	3.83
Employment services and labor standards	11.7	23.7	66.8	0.17	0.31	0.82
All Other (including housing)	246.3	270.6	300.7	3.47	3.53	3.67
TOTAL	4,010.2	5,435.8	12,513.3	56.56	70.96	152.79
TOTAL, excluding services for active duty military personnel	(3,555.4)	(4,863.7)	(11,715.7)	(50.15)	(63.50)	(143.05)
POPULATION:						
Children and Youth (millions) 1/	70.9	76.6	81.9			

1/ Figures for 1960 and 1963 are interpolations of data in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311 (July 2, 1965), 314 (August 19, 1965), and 321 (November 30, 1965). The estimate for 1968 is from unpublished data supplied by the Bureau of the Census. All figures indicate children and youth under age 21, including overseas military personnel, at the midpoint of the fiscal year.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL FACTS ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

In 1965 there were 80 million children and youth aged 0 to 20 years in the United States, an increase from 48 million in 1940. In that same period the number of children under 5 increased from 10.6 to 20.5 million; the number of children in the 5 through 13 year group increased from about 20 to 36 million; and the number in the age group 14 through 17 from 9.9 to 14.1 million.

Chart 3 summarizes the population of children and youth, from 1940 to the present and projected through 1985. Table 6 shows the data in both absolute and proportionate forms. With the large absolute increase in numbers, a more than doubling from 1940 to 1985, children and youth rose about 5 percentage points as a proportion of the total population from 1940 to 1965. The proportion of children and youth in the total population is expected to level off at about 40% during the next 20 years.

This rapid increase in the total population and in the number of children and youth reflects both the "baby boom" after World War II and a simultaneous decline in the death rate for all age groups. The accompanying charts illustrate recent trends in the population of children and youth and the reasons for these. Chart 4 highlights a sharp downward turn in fertility rates in recent years; while Charts 3-5 illustrate significant shifts with time in the proportion of children and youth in several age subcategories.

CHART 3

POPULATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGE 0--20 YEARS IN THE U.S.A.

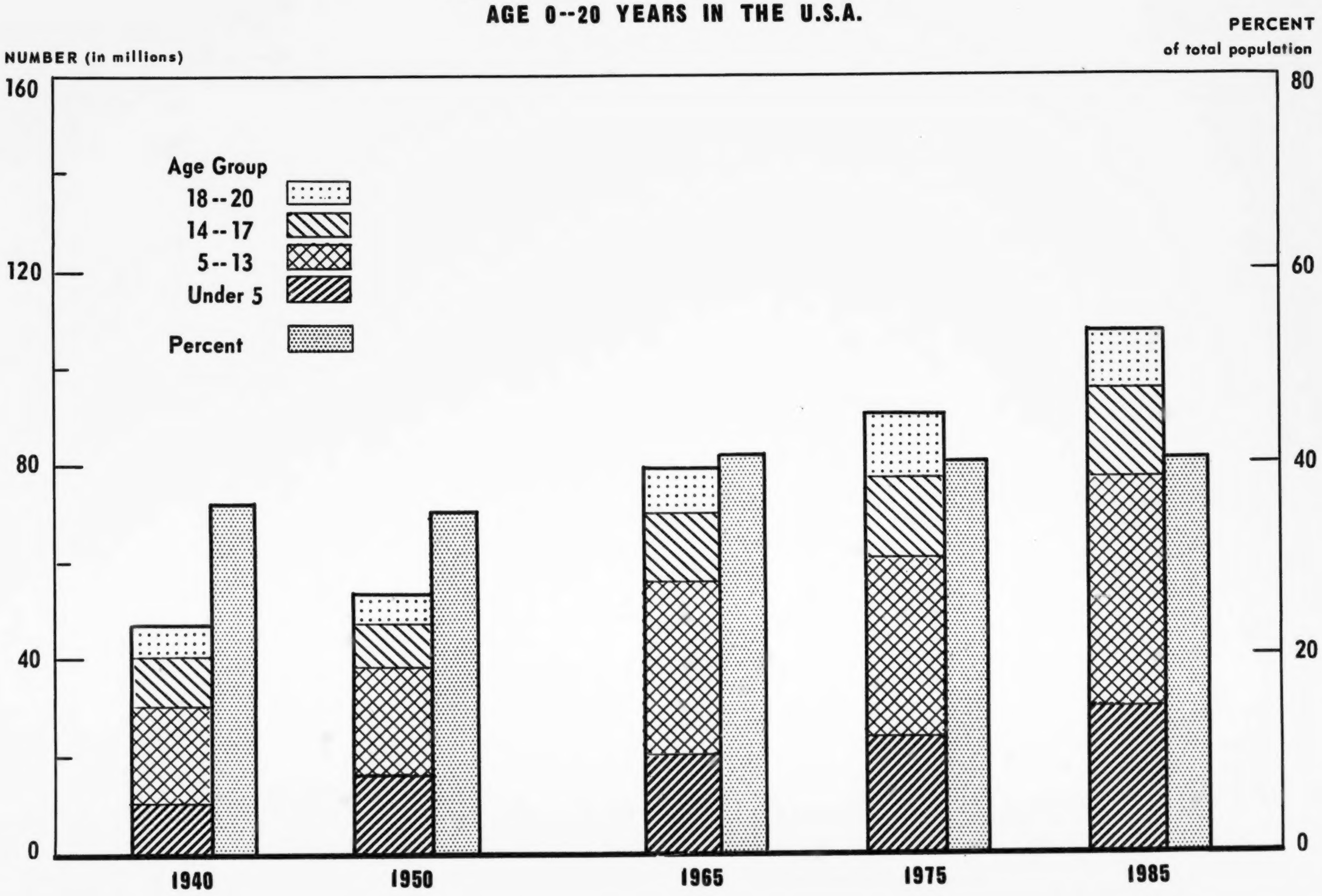

TABLE 6

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE UNITED STATES [1]

Age Group	Estimated Actual				Projections			
	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
	Numbers in Millions							
Under 5..............	10.6	16.4	20.4	20.5	20.0	24.3	28.0	30.3
Age 5-13.............	19.9	22.4	33.0	35.9	37.2	36.7	41.1	48.1
Age 14-17............	9.9	8.4	11.2	14.1	15.8	16.8	16.0	17.4
Age 18-20............	7.3	6.7	7.2	9.3	11.0	12.3	12.8	11.7
Total (Age 0-20).....	47.7	53.9	71.8	79.8	84.0	90.1	97.9	107.5
Total Population.....	132.1	152.3	180.7	194.6	207.3	223.8	243.3	264.7
	Percentage of Total Population							
Under 5..............	8.0	10.8	11.2	10.5	9.6	10.9	11.5	11.4
Age 5-13.............	15.1	14.7	18.3	18.5	17.9	16.4	16.9	18.2
Age 14-17............	7.5	5.5	6.2	7.2	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.6
Age 18-20............	5.5	4.4	4.0	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.4
Total (Age 0-20).....	36.1	35.4	39.7	41.0	40.5	40.3	40.2	40.6

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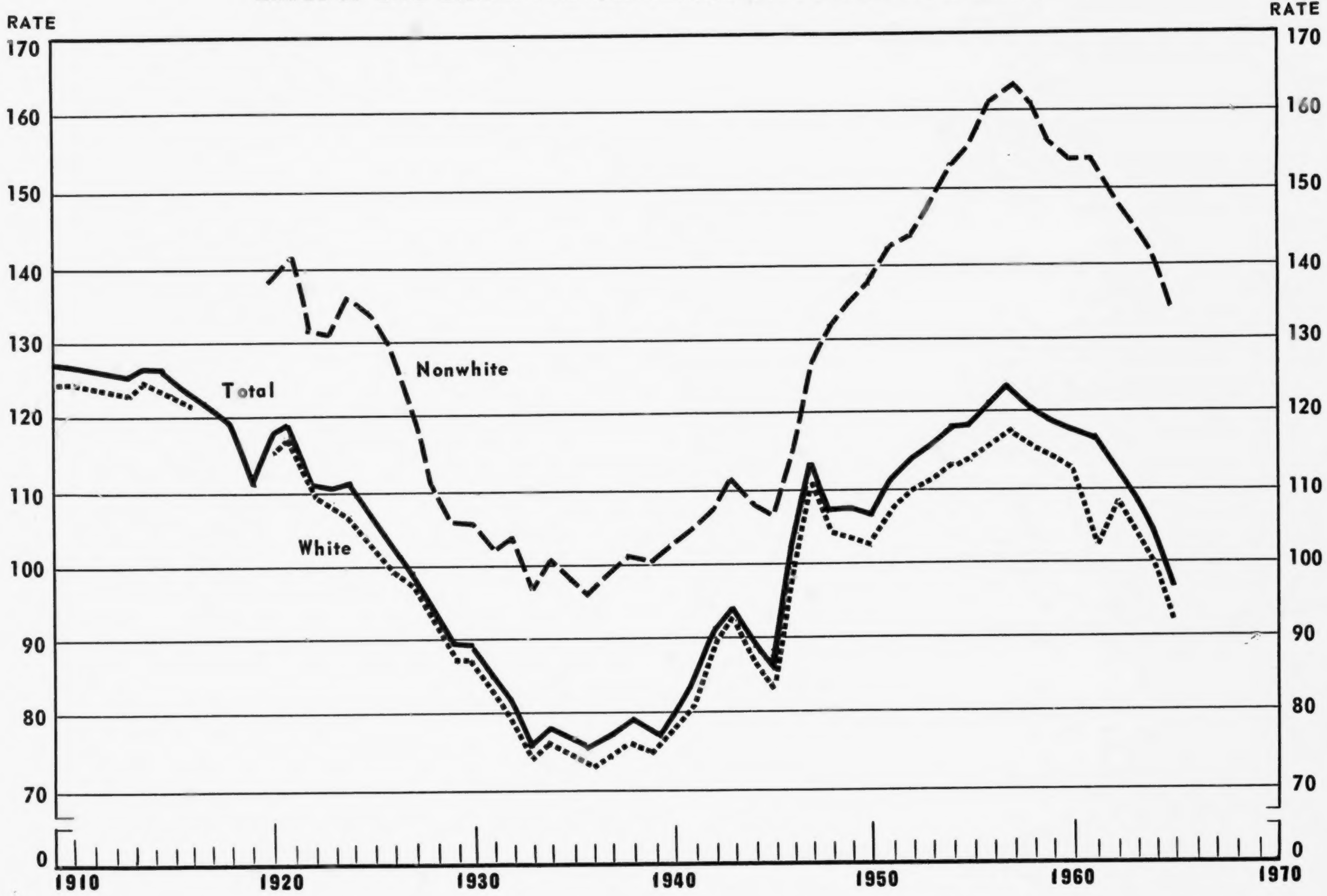
[1] Estimates are for July 1 of each year and include all population including Armed Forces overseas. The sources are Bureau of Census Publications as follows: 1940 and 1950 from Series P-25, No. 311, July 2, 1965; 1950 and 1965 from Series P-25, No. 321, November 30, 1965; 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1985 from Series P-25, No. 359, February 20, 1967, with adjustments between age groups based on informal estimates from staff of the Bureau of the Census. The Census Series B projections for 1970-1985, which assume fertility rates approximating those in calendar years 1964 and 1965, have been used.

CHART 4
FERTILITY RATES: UNITED STATES, 1909–1965
RATES OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 FEMALE POPULATION 15–44 YEARS[1]

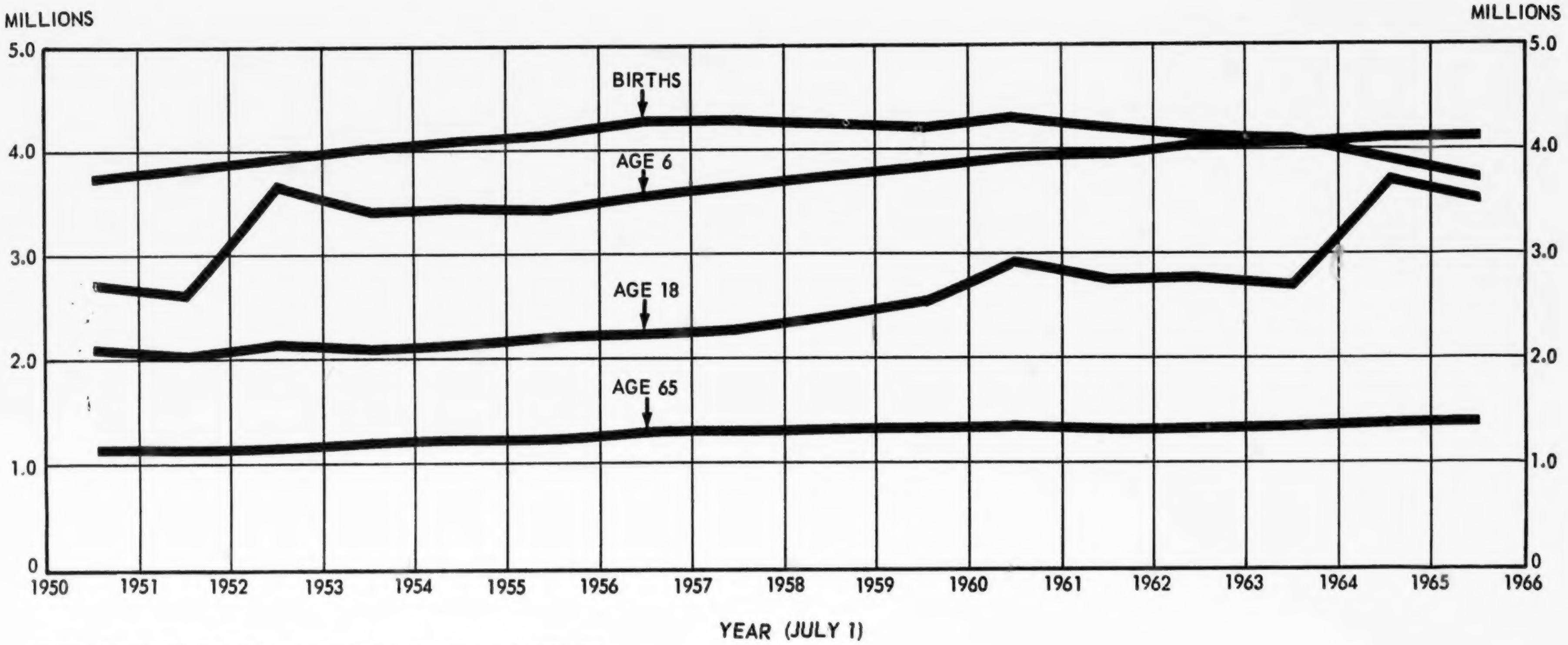


(1) Prior to 1960, rates adjusted for under registration. Estimates for 1909-34 prepared by F.K. Whelpton, c.f., Vital Statistics - Special Reports, Vol. 33, No. 8, 1950. Prior to 1915, figures are estimates based on the number of registered births in the 10 original registration States. From 1951, based on 50% sample of live births.

SOURCE: Public Health Service, Division of Vital Statistics, Natality Statistics Branch, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Vital Statistics, Section 1, 1909-1964, updated.

CHART 5

POPULATION REACHING SELECTED AGES 1950-51 to 1965-66



NOTE: POINTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ARE PLOTTED AT JANUARY 1.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Population Division, August 1967

The birth rate has declined since 1960-61. The rapid increase in the population of young children occurred in 1950-53, and the increase in the older age group as shown by the age 18 line follows as expected in 1964-65. Although the percentage of children and youth in the population is higher now than it was in 1940, and is expected to remain at about the present percentage until 1985, the actual numerical increase is more significant. In providing health, educational, welfare and other services to American children and youth, this rapid population increase has created a strain on existing facilities and a vastly expanded demand for such services.

The characteristics of these children and youth for the most recent years for which data are obtainable are described in the following sections.

Children in Poverty

In March 1967 there were about 61 million households in the United States, counting as a separate household unit each family group and each person living alone or with non-relatives. Eleven million of these households, or 18% of the total, were poor according to the poverty index established by the Social Security Administration. This definition of poverty is based upon the proportion of the family budget needed to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet for the family. The diet used is the Department of Agriculture's economy food plan for emergency use or when funds are very low. A family is poor by this definition when one-third of the family income or more must be spent for food in order to provide this minimum nutritional requirement. Using this poverty index, a non-farm couple with an income of $2,130 a year or less and a non-farm family of seven or more with an annual income of about $5,440 or less are defined as poor.

Early in 1967, judged by their income for the year 1966, there were about 29.7 million individual Americans living in poverty. This represents a decrease of 9 million from 1960, a year in which the total population was 17 million less. On this basis, it can be seen that there has been substantial improvement in the living standards of the most disadvantaged part of our population.

Nevertheless, in 1966, 12.5 million of the 29.7 million poor Americans were children, 18% of all children under 18 living in families. Of the 12.5 million children under 18 living in poverty, 4.4 million lived in families with a female head, and 8.1 million lived in families with a male head. Of these poor children, 5.2 million were non-white, 7.3 million were white. Nearly 91% of these poor children were non-farm residents. Some characteristics are further examined below:

- More than 45% of these 12.5 million poor children under 18 lived in families with at least 5 children. Only 9% of families with one child were poor; almost 28% of families with five children in the home were poor; 42% of families with six or more children in the home were poor.

- Non-white children suffer a greater risk of poverty. Forty-two percent of American poor children are non-white, although only 15% of all children in this age group (living with the family) are non-white. Over half of the non-white children live in poor families, over four times the rate of poverty found among white children.

- A disproportionately high number of children living in poverty are found in broken homes. Three out of five of all children in families with a female head lived in poverty, nearly five times the rate of poverty among families with a male head. In March 1964, there were 1.5 million children under six living in families headed by the mother, with no father present. The mothers of 600,000 of these children were in the labor force, while the remaining mothers were not. The poverty level for fatherless families was 70% for families with mothers in the labor force and 90% for families with mothers not in the labor force: the mother's earnings were often inadequate.

- Poverty does not necessarily mean unemployment for the head of the household: throughout 1965, the most recent year for which figures are available, over 40 percent of those in poverty, white and non-white alike, lived in families where at least one wage-earner held a full-time job throughout the year.

- Poverty is more common in rural than in urban areas. The rural areas today with 30% of our population have about 40% of the total poverty as well as one-half of the poor housing in the Nation.

In addition to the 12.5 million children under 18 living in impoverished families in 1966 we may estimate that an additional 1.6 million[1/] of the total 29.7 million poor were youngsters past their 18th birthday, but not yet 22. Of these, only half (48%) were still living as unmarried children in the homes of their parents, 1 in 3 was already a family head

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[1/] These members include an estimated .1 million youngsters age 14-17 living as unrelated individuals or already a head or wife of a family head.

or the wife of one and the remainder, nearly 1 in 5, was living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Rural-Urban Shifts in Population

In 1950 there were 96.8 million urban Americans and 54.4 million rural Americans. By 1960 the urban population had increased to 125.3 million, while the rural population declined slightly to 54 million. The number of children 10-17 years in the urban population increased 71% in this decade, while the rural population of this age increased only 11%. It is estimated that 50% of American youth lived in urban areas in 1950, 66% in 1960. By 1970, 75% of all American youth are expected to be concentrated in urban areas.

The population of the United States has become increasingly urban. In 1950, 42.3% of the rural population lived on farms; by 1960 the percentage of farm dwellers had decreased to 25%. The increasing concentration of children in urban areas and the decrease in the rural population have created new problems in providing health, educational, welfare and other services to children and youth. The upsurge in the number and proportion of heretofore minority groups in the inner city has intensified the need for added attention to civil rights problems.

Employment Status of Youth

In 1966 approximately 8 million youth 14 through 19 years of age were in the labor force (working or actively seeking work). About 3 million of these youth were girls.

Our technological society demands an ever-increasing number of highly trained workers; concurrently the demand for unskilled labor is diminishing. Among youth aged 14 through 24 seeking to find jobs, school dropouts, the children of the poor, females, and non-white youth are particularly disadvantaged:

- About 20% of the more than 14.5 million youth aged 16-24 in the labor force in October 1966 were school dropouts. While the unemployment rate for both graduates and dropouts declined from October 1964 to October 1966 the rate for dropouts was 10.1% at the end of this period, compared to 6.7% for high school graduates.

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- Poor families shelter about 17% of all teen-agers still at home, but include 33% of all school dropouts: thus poverty increases the likelihood that teen-age children will not graduate from high school and will suffer in competition for a dwindling number of suitable jobs.

- Unemployment rates are substantially higher for non-white youth than for youth as a whole, and still higher than for white youth only. As of October 1966 the rate for non-white graduates was 12.9% compared to 6.7% for all graduates, 13.9% for non-white dropouts compared to 10.1% for all dropouts.

- Among high school graduates 16 to 21 years, of the classes of 1965 and 1966, the unemployment rate for girls rose from 9.9% in 1965 to 11% in 1966, compared with no difference in the rate for male high school graduates.
  The highest rate found is for all non-white dropout girls--over 33% of the 1965-66 dropouts were seeking work.

Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is increasing more rapidly than the child population 10-17 years of age, as shown in Chart 6.

One of every nine American children will have been referred to a juvenile court for delinquency (excluding traffic) before the eighteenth birthday. In 1966 the courts handled 745,000 delinquency cases excluding traffic violations. These involved 2.1% of all children aged 10-17 in the United States.

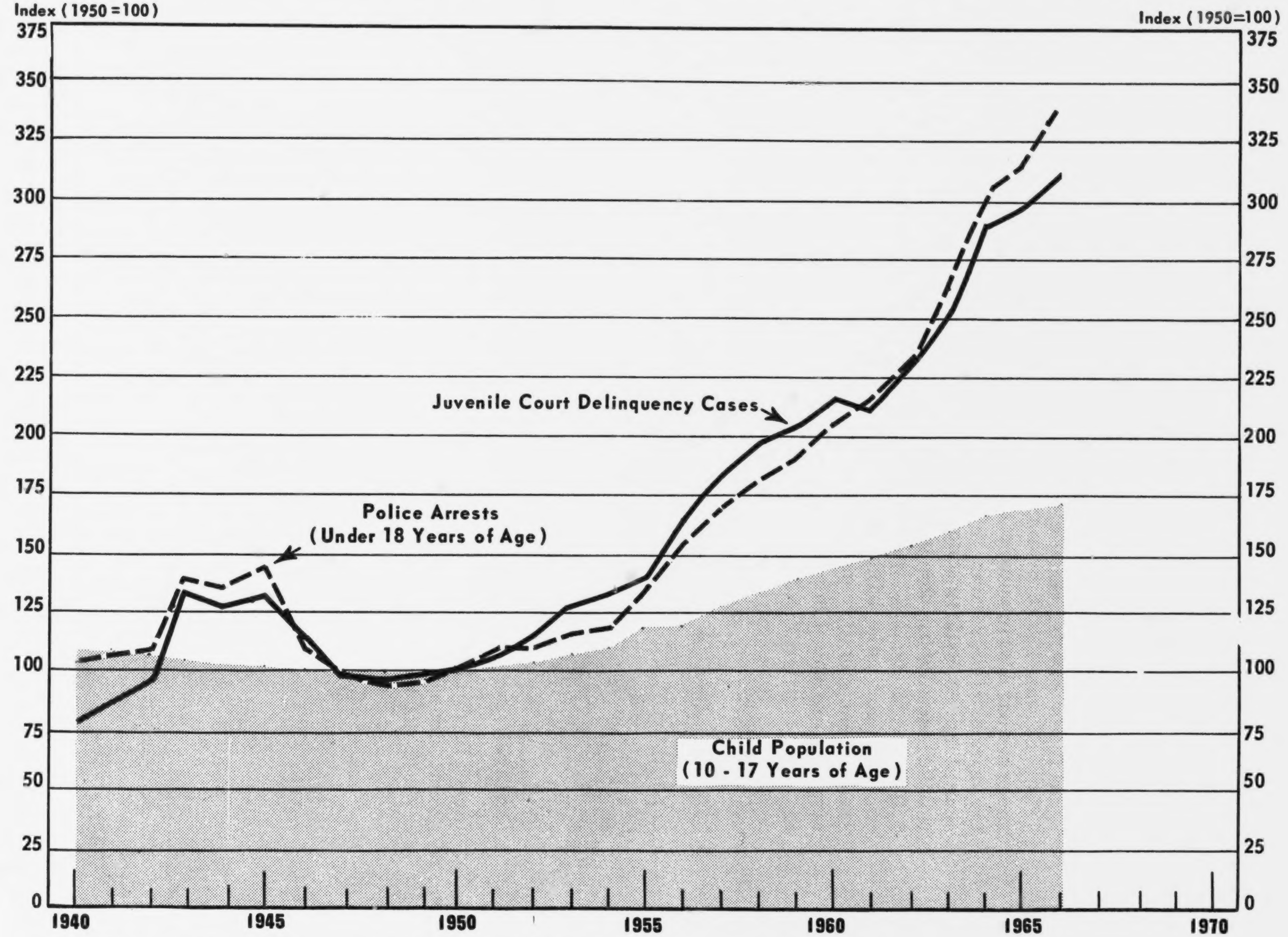
- Juvenile delinquency court cases in the United States have almost doubled in the past decade, while the child population aged 10-17 has increased by less than 50%.

- The rate of delinquency per 1,000 children in the 10-17 age group was about three times higher in predominantly urban areas than in rural areas in 1966.

- Boys are referred to the courts more than four times as often as girls, and for considerably different offenses. In 1965 more than half the delinquent girls were referred for misbehavior (running away, truancy, curfew violations, ungovernable behavior). Only a fifth of the boys were involved in offenses of this nature. On the other hand, almost half of the boys were referred to large city courts for offenses

CHART 6

POLICE ARRESTS OF JUVENILES, JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY CASES, (EXCLUDING TRAFFIC) AND CHILD POPULATION, 1940–1966



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE against property (larceny, auto theft, vandalism, robbery and burglary). Only about one-fifth of the girls were involved in such cases. (Juvenile Court Statistics 1965 - Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 85).

- In low income areas such as urban slums, studies have found rates of juvenile delinquency much higher than the national average: as many as one of every two children in depressed localities may become delinquent by age 18.

- The rate of delinquency among school dropouts may be up to ten times higher than among children who stay in school, according to studies conducted within the past few years.[1] The Uniform Crime Reports of 1966 released by the FBI reveal 5.0 million arrests in that year, exclusive of traffic violations. Juveniles under 18 years of age account for 21% of the total. For the period 1960-1966 police arrests for all criminal acts, except traffic offenses, have risen 8%. During this same period there was a 59% increase in the number of arrests under 18 years of age. The current arrest rate for the under 18 years of age group is about 5 out of 100.

- Latest available information shows that juvenile delinquency continues to increase at a rate almost double the growth of our youth population. In 1966 there were 5,016,000 arrests in the United States. Of those arrested, about 1,100,000 were under 18 and 1,100,000 were 18 through 24, so 2,200,000, or 45%, were under 25. It is estimated that at least 10% of children and youth aged 10 to 24 will be involved in delinquent or criminal acts in 1968, a total of more than 5,000,000.

1/ The Dropout and the Delinquent, by Daniel Schreiber, then head of NEA School Dropout Project - Phi Delta Kappan 44 No. 5, pp. 215-221, February 1963.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

Progress in Education

Good education is essential for the full development of each individual, and for the advancement of society. In an ever more technological age, rising levels of education must be achieved for individual fulfillment and for social progress.

The educational attainment of the American people has improved steadily. A higher proportion of children and youth are in school and more of them stay there longer:

- The median number of years of education for persons age 25 and over increased from 8.4 years in 1940 to 10.6 years in 1957 and to about 11.8 years in 1965.

- The percentage of the population 5 to 17 years old enrolled in schools has risen from 84% in 1940 to over 90% in 1965. Those enrolled in grades 9 to 12, as a percentage of the population aged 14 to 17 years, have increased from 11% in 1900 and 73% in 1940 to 92% in 1965.

- The ratio of high school graduates to all 17-year olds increased from 51% in 1940 to 65% in 1960 and to 72% in 1965.

Increasing attention is being given to early childhood education:

- Sixty-one percent of all 5-year olds were enrolled in kindergarten in 1965.

- During 1966, about one million children of preschool age were reached for at least a few needs by programs under Head Start and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Likewise, increasing numbers are going on to higher education, in both four-year institutions and in junior and community colleges:

- The percentage of youth enrolled in higher education in the 18 to 21-year age range has risen from 14% in 1940 to 37.5% in 1960 and to 46% in 1965.

- The number of institutions of higher education has increased from 1,708 in 1940 to 2,238 in 1965. Of these, 456 were 2-year institutions in 1940, accounting for 10% of higher education degree-credit enrollments. In 1965, 682 were 2-year schools, accounting for 15% of higher education degree-credit enrollment.

Vocational and technical education programs, which have received Federal support for 50 years, are reaching more people, following the same trend towards lengthening years of education and meeting the rising levels of skills demanded by present-day occupations.

- Total enrollments in federally aided vocational classes have risen from 2,291,000 in 1940 to 3,768,000 in 1960 to almost 6,100,000 in 1966, of whom approximately 53%, or 3,200,000 were girls and women.

The welfare of children is greatly affected by the improving educational level of women. The median number of years of education for women 25 years of age and over was 10.7 years in 1960. By March 1966 for all women 25 years of age and over, the median years of school completed had risen to 12.0. Furthermore, the percentage of college graduates among women 25 years of age and over has also risen. In 1940 only 3.7% of the women in this age group had completed 4 years or more of college as compared to 7.4% in March 1966.

The ratio of girl high school graduates to all 17-year-old girls in the population was 56% in 1948 and 74% in 1965.

In 1948 the number of women first-time enrollees in college was 32% of the number of high school graduates. This proportion increased to 46% by 1965.

The percentage of girls enrolled in higher education (at all levels) in the 18-to-21 year age group increased from 15% in 1948 to 37% in fall 1966.

Furthermore, proportionately more young women are completing college and earning baccalaureate and first professional degrees. In 1948, 8% of the girls 21 years of age were in this category; by 1965, the percentage had risen to 16%.

In addition to these changes in quantitative terms, the character and quality of education is changing in response to changing needs. A wave of curriculum reform has swept through school systems in recent years and appears to be maintaining its vigor. This is accompanied by increasing attention to research.

Present Needs

Despite progress, unmet educational needs remain very great in our complex technological society.

- In 1960, some 8.3 million persons, age 25 and over, had less than five years of education, and 10.9 million had less than 8 years.
- Of the children entering fifth grade in 1956-57, about one-third had dropped out of school by 1964 without graduating from high school. Only about 2 out of 10 will receive college degrees.
- During the 1960's, 10 million youths will leave school before completing high school.
- Among youth 16 to 21 years of age in October 1966, the dropout rate was 42% for white boys and 29% for white girls; while among the non-white youth the comparative rates were 61% and 44% respectively.

Poverty continues to lead to reduced educational attainment, which in turn tends to perpetuate poverty. Children of the poor comprise a major part of school dropouts.

- In 1964, of 3 million persons aged 16 to 21 in poor households, one-third were not in school and were not high school graduates, as compared with one-seventh of the 15 million aged 16 to 21 from nonpoor households.

Geographic, racial and other socio-economic differentials in the quantity and quality of educational services remain great.

- In 1966-67, estimated expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools ranged from a high of $912 in New York State to a low of $335 in Mississippi. The U. S. average was $569. School dropout rates are frequently high where per pupil expenditures are low.
- In 1964, the national average of persons rejected by the draft for failing the mental test was 17%; but seven States (all southern) averaged over 25% (high of 51.5% in Mississippi),

while in another eleven States (western or mid-western) rejection rates were below 5% (low of 1.8% in Minnesota).

- The proportion of the population 25 years and over in 1960[1] with less than five years of education was about 20% in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Mississippi; only about 3% in Utah and Oregon.

- In March 1966, 5.6% of all people over 18 years of age had less than 5 years of formal education. Among whites the proportion was 4.5%, but among non-whites it was 15%.

- In 1966 about half the population (49.9%) had received at least 4 years of high school education; but only 29.5% of non-whites as compared with 52.2% of whites. Comparable figures for the age group 25-29 years in 1966 are about 74% for whites and about 50% for non-whites.

- In 1960, among males 16 to 24 years of age, 44% of non-whites were school dropouts as compared with 26% of whites.

- In 1964, non-whites were 12% of the population in ages 20 to 24, but they were less than 6% of the 3.57 million persons 18 to 24 enrolled full-time in institutions of higher education.

- Schools are still largely segregated. In 1965, 65% of Negro pupils in the first grade attended schools with between 90% and 100% Negro enrollment (80% of white pupils in first grade attended schools from 90% to 100% white).

- Negroes enter school with disadvantages stemming from cultural deprivation, poverty and prejudice, and the gap continues during the school years (in the metropolitan northeast, they are an average of 1.6 years behind in grade 6; 3.3 years behind in grade 12).

Needs remain great for more and better qualified teachers and for more buildings and facilities:

- Elementary schools do not attract sufficient teachers: five apply for every eight elementary school positions.

- Only 17% of elementary school teachers and 37% of secondary school teachers have advanced degrees.

1/ The most recent year for which precise data are available on a State basis.

- As of 1964-65, it was estimated that to eliminate off-site, non-permanent, improvised, makeshift buildings, and buildings with 3 or more defects, would require 234,000 additional classrooms plus an additional 285,000 classrooms to achieve a pupil-room ratio of 25 elementary and 20 secondary pupils.

Goals

The education of children and youth is primarily a responsibility of State and local authorities. The Federal Government has provided increasing amounts of financial aid to the States and localities; to public and private institutions of higher education; and to individuals enrolling in vocational and higher educational institutions. Among the purposes for which aid has been given are to:

- Reduce serious geographic and socio-economic differentials in the quality and quantity of educational services and attainment.

- Help assure an adequate stock of occupational skills to meet national manpower needs, to increase employment, and to reduce income differentials.

- Improve the quality of education through support for educational research and development, demonstration, and innovation.

President Johnson in Messages to the 89th Congress has stressed the vital importance of education as "the first work of these times." In his State of the Union Message at the start of the 89th Congress, January 4, 1965, the President proposed that "we begin a program in education to ensure every American child the fullest development of his mind and skills," and further, that "Every child must have the best education that this Nation can provide." He stated,

> "For the preschool years we will help needy children become aware of the excitement of learning.
>
> "For the primary and secondary school years we will aid public schools serving low-income families and assist students in both public and private schools.
>
> "For the college years we will provide scholarships to high school students of the greatest promise and greatest need and guaranteed low interest loans to students continuing their college studies.

> "New laboratories and centers will help our schools lift their standards of excellence and explore new methods of teaching. These centers will provide special training for those who need and those who deserve special treatment."

Far-reaching new legislation enacted by the first session of the 89th Congress was designed to promote achievement of these goals--the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Higher Education Act of 1965, and others.

To the first session of the 90th Congress, in his Message on Health and Education, February 28, 1967, the President stated the need to surpass past achievements through the following aims:

- To strengthen the foundations we have laid in recent years by revising, improving, and consolidating existing programs.
- To provide special help to those groups in our society with special needs: the poor, the handicapped, victims of discrimination or neglect.
- To build for the future by exploiting the new opportunities presented by science, technology, and the world beyond our borders.

Federal Programs

Expenditures of all educational institutions in the United States for 1966-67 are estimated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, at $48.8 billion, funded from both public and private sources. An estimated $32.0 billion went to provide public and private elementary and secondary education, while $16.8 billion was spent for higher education. Public funds were drawn from local, State, and Federal sources as follows (in billions):

Category	Total	Public				All Other 1/
		Subtotal	Federal	State	Local	
Elementary-Secondary...	$32.0	$28.3	$2.3	$10.7	$15.3	$ 3.7
Higher Education.......	16.8	8.2	3.8	4.0	0.4	8.6
Totals............	$48.8	$36.5	$6.1	$14.7	$15.7	$12.3

1/ Mostly private schools, but includes some publicly operated schools for special groups and loans to public schools.

Total public and private expenditures equaled about 6.4% of the gross national product in fiscal year 1967, an increase from 3.5% in 1940 and 3.4% in 1950.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1968 recommended Federal appropriations of $12.2 billion for all education and training programs, an increase of 51% over 1965. This total included military training, which is not counted in the HEW figures above. It also included major amounts for training of individuals who are over age 21, for example, in graduate, professional, work-training, adult literacy, and the manpower programs. Only about $6.5 billion of the total would be aid directly to educational institutions as counted in the overall HEW series. An additional $1.3 billion would be for student aid and thus indirectly an aid for institutions of higher education to the extent that it is used to pay tuition and fees.

Of the expenditures of $11 billion requested in the 1968 Budget for education and training, both in formal educational settings and in on-the-job or work-training situations, some $6.1 billion can be identified as being for children and youth under age 21. The trend in this portion of the funds is shown in the following table:

EXPENDITURES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years

(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Est.	1968 Est.
	actual	actual	actual	est.	est.
Preschool, Elementary & Secondary:					
E/S Education Act of 1965..........	--	--	815	1,220	1,413
Head Start and other OEO programs...	--	--	127	383	571
Other............................	395	519	634	682	732
Subtotal......................	395	519	1,576	2,285	2,716
Higher Education:					
Construction of facilities.........	233	340	521	765	949
Student Aid and other..............	216	302	448	611	699
Subtotal......................	449	642	969	1,376	1,648
Vocational & Technical Education:					
Vocational Education activities.....	448	552	680	1,002	910
Vocational Education excluding services for active duty military personnel...............	(24)	(23)	(115)	(211)	(206)
Manpower Development and Training Program.........................	4	20	81	79	86
Job Corps, NYC, and other...........	--	--	490	615	593
Subtotal......................	452	572	1,251	1,696	1,589
Subtotal, excluding services for active duty military personnel..................	(28)	(43)	(686)	(924)	(885)
All other.........................	37	50	99	104	120
Total.........................	1,333	1,783	3,896	5,460	6,072
Total, excluding services for active duty military personnel.................	(909)	(1,255)	(3,331)	(4,669)	(5,369)

The larger totals above include military professional and technical training. The Department of Defense will spend about $703 million for such training in 1968 for youths under 21.

The summary table for education and training programs reported in this survey shows that total Federal expenditures for education and training of children and youth under 21 have increased over four-fold from 1960 to 1968. Support for primary, elementary and secondary education has increased over 6 times. Support for higher education has more than tripled, while support for vocational and technical education has increased more than three-fold.

Education and training programs are supported by eight Federal agencies. Several major programs are directed toward special educational problems of the educationally disadvantaged, others at the school age population as a whole.

Primary, elementary and secondary education accounts for about $2.7 billion, or 45% of the total for education and training. In this group the programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 administered by the Office of Education are the largest and most far reaching. They will total $1.4 billion in fiscal year 1968 and include:

- Grants through States to local school districts for educationally deprived children (and also including physically, mentally and emotionally handicapped children in low-income areas and some 83,000 pupils in State-operated or State-supported schools for the handicapped, delinquent, or neglected children), as well as administrative funds for the program. About 8½ million, or approximately half of all educationally deprived children will be aided through this program in 1968. Some 17,500 school districts will participate in the Title I, ESEA program.

- Grants for acquisition of school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials, under Title II, ESEA.

- Grants for supplementary educational centers and services which may be provided through local schools and other community agencies for the development of experimental and model programs. Approximately 1,000 Title III projects are expected in fiscal year 1968.

- Grants under Title V for planning, research and technical assistance to State education departments to help them meet their responsibilities for coordinating State educational programs.

- Grants to assist States to initiate, expand, and improve programs and projects for educating handicapped children; expected to reach 250,000 children in 1968.

Other Office of Education programs aiding primary, elementary and secondary education will total $732 million in 1968 and include the following:

- Assistance to local educational agencies under the Federally Impacted Areas Act (PL 81-874, 1950). This is a non-matching program expected to aid 2.5 million children in the age group 5 through 17 in 1968. A related program also provides construction funds for elementary and secondary education for areas in which Federal activities crowd the schools.
- Captioned film and other educational media services, educational, cultural, and vocational--for deaf persons; expected to reach 36,000 deaf children and youth in 1968.
- National Defense Education Act activities (PL 85-864, 1958) which provide matching grants under Title III to States for instructional equipment and minor remodeling of instructional facilities.
- NDEA support under Title XI for advanced teacher training in history, geography, modern foreign languages, reading, and English, and for school library personnel and for educational media specialists.
- Grants under the NDEA Title VI to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies to train personnel to work with handicapped children and youth.
- A research, survey, and demonstration program in the Bureau of Research, Office of Education (authorized in 1954, PL 83-531 and expanded by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IV), included in this group, reaching all educational levels. It provides construction and equipment grants for research facilities to improve education methods through research. Other Bureau of Research programs reaching all educational levels are (1) construction and equipment grants for research facilities, and (2) a program to improve education for the handicapped, authorized in 1963.

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 also authorized significant new educational programs which will total $571 million in 1968. The Office of Economic Opportunity provides funds for the following:

- Head Start and Follow Through, for educationally deprived children at the preschool and primary levels, expected to reach 740,000 children in fiscal 1968.

- Upward Bound, to support remedial training of secondary school students to enable them to qualify for higher education, which currently assists about 36,000 poor youth.

The National Science Foundation supports a variety of programs to assist secondary schools in upgrading science education; assistance is also provided to retrain and increase the capabilities of secondary school teachers. National Science Foundation educational assistance programs in 1968 will total $74 million and include:

- Programs to improve course materials and methods in the schools through cooperation of scientists from local colleges and universities with secondary schools officials. Students may also participate. This program is expected to reach 4,500 teachers and 5,500 secondary school students in fiscal 1968.

- Special projects to support the development of new and promising approaches to science education. Special pre-college science education efforts include summer conferences, and the use of community resources, such as museums, planetariums, television.

- High school student science training programs and projects that will aid 6,500 students in fiscal year 1968.

- A pre-college course content and curriculum improvement program in the sciences directed at all levels of education from kindergarten through high school. Pre-college course content improvement will aid 2.9 million children in fiscal year 1968. Material produced through projects will be available to approximately 9% of the high school population for mathematics courses, 50 to 60% for the physical sciences, 30 to 40% for chemistry, and 40 to 50% for the biological sciences.

- Research participation for secondary school teachers in an academic setting.

- Summer, academic year, and in-service institutes for secondary school teachers of science and mathematics.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, with proposed funds of $86 million for 1968, provides educational assistance and facilities to the American Indian population on reservations, both through the direct operation of educational programs and by contracting with the States for such services in the regular school systems. Some 55,000 Indian children and youth will be served by programs operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and approximately the same number will attend the public schools receiving financial assistance from the Bureau. Substantial additional educational opportunity will be provided through the Educational Assistance and Service Act under the Indian Amendments (PL 89-750) in fiscal year 1968. These opportunities are extended through compensatory education and cultural enrichment projects designed to develop competency in speaking, reading, and writing English; and to provide instruction in Indian heritage and to improve the self-image and value assessment of the Indian school child.

Higher education programs totaling $1.6 billion in 1968 include money for construction and facilities, loans for students, grants to improve the quality of institutions of higher learning, programs for teacher training, and the direct support of institutions of higher learning by Federal agencies.

An estimated $949 million will be spent in 1968 through three principal construction programs:

- The Department of Housing and Urban Development makes loans to institutions of higher learning for student housing, including that for college students, student nurses, interns, and residents.
- The Office of Education supports a construction program of grants for up to 40% of the cost of construction of public community colleges and technical institutes, and up to 33% of the cost of 4-year colleges and universities.
- The Office of Education also makes loans for up to 75% of the cost of academic facilities in institutions of higher learning at a maximum rate of 3% interest for up to 50 years.

Aid to college and vocational school students, principally under the National Defense Education Act and the Higher Education Act of 1965 administered by the Office of Education, will total $750 million in 1968.

Specific programs for student aid include:

- NDEA direct loans by the Office of Education which will aid 437,000 students in 1968.
- The Insured Loan Program under the Higher Education Act of 1965, estimated to assist 750,000 students.

- A work-study program of the Office of Education which pays 90% of the cost of part-time jobs during the school year and full-time summer jobs for needy youth in colleges and universities. The program is expected to reach approximately 226,000 financially distressed college students in fiscal 1968.

- Educational opportunity grants expected to aid 285,000 college students from low-income families in 1968.

The Guidance, Counseling, and Testing Program of the Office of Education under NDEA (PL 85-864) also assists students in junior colleges and technical institutes, as well as those in the public schools.

Specialized NSF programs are expected to provide science research and education experience for 6,500 outstanding undergraduate students in 1968.

The Veterans Administration supports education and training for sons and daughters of service-deceased veterans.

Other programs aiding institutions of higher learning total $44.2 million in 1968 and include:

- Support for Howard University, a general institution of higher learning, and Gallaudet College for the higher education of the deaf.

- Grants to States for agricultural and mechanical arts colleges.

- Grants authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965 which will aid approximately 225 "developing" colleges.

- Aid for college libraries, including training and research, expected to fund 2,675 projects for the improvement of college libraries and to train about 800 persons in library science in 1968.

- Support for undergraduate instructional equipment. Television and other instructional equipment, and minor renovation of space on a 50/50 matching basis, are supported through appropriate agencies and institutions.

- Support of teacher training and related programs directed primarily toward teachers at the college level as well as elementary and secondary levels.

- The Teacher Corps Program, which was first authorized in 1965, to train teachers for disadvantaged children.

- National Science Foundation grants to upgrade college methods for instruction in mathematics and the sciences through provision of instructional equipment, development of improved undergraduate science and mathematics curricula, college teacher training, and research participation for college teachers.

The vocational and technical education and work-training programs will total $1.6 billion in 1968, including $.7 billion for services for active duty military personnel. Such programs for children and youth administered by the Office of Education will total $228 million in 1968 and include:

- Grants to the States to maintain, extend, and improve vocational and technical education to assure that, among others, youths regardless of age shall have access to vocational training or retraining of high quality suited to their needs, interests and abilities, and realistic in terms of actual or anticipated opportunities for gainful employment. Authority for the program is contained in the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, the George-Barden Act of 1946, and the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Federal allotments are made to States. The States administer the programs and allocate funds to local educational agencies. Youths are eligible to participate who (1) are attending high school; (2) have completed or left high school but are free to study full-time in preparing for a job; (3) have already entered the labor market but need training or retraining, either to hold or to advance in their jobs; and (4) have academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education program. This program is expected to aid vocational training for 3.8 million children and youth in 1968, or approximately 50 percent of the estimated total of all persons enrolled in federally financed vocational and technical education programs.

- Matching grants (PL 64-547, 1917) to help pay salaries of agricultural, trade, home economics and industrial arts teachers.

- Research and special projects grants (PL 88-210, 1963) to public and private non-profit agencies for research, demonstration, and training projects, with special emphasis on economically depressed areas.

- A work-study program for vocational education students. Seventy-five percent matching grants to State agencies, to provide employment for vocational students aged 15 to 20, inclusive, who are in need of financial assistance. As of this writing (12-14-67) funds have not been appropriated for FY 1968 for this program.

- Grants under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-4), for the construction of vocational education facilities in areas of the Appalachian region in which education is not now adequately available, for an estimated 29,000 students in 1968.

- A Vocational Loan Interest Payment (and advance) Program, an expansion and improvement of the Vocational Educational Program, enacted in 1965. Loan advances are made to State and non-profit private institutions for students in post-secondary business, trade, technical, and vocational schools. Recipients are principally aged 17 through 21. It is estimated that 262,500 persons will receive loans in 1968.

The United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare also directly supports the American Printing House for the Blind, an Educational Television program to initiate and support educational television facilities, and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf.

The United States Department of Agriculture and the Cooperative Extension Services of the State Land Grant Universities conduct the 4-H Youth Development program. 4-H is recognized for its educational contribution to the development of social responsibility and personal development through "real life" experiences.

A wide range of "learn-to-do-by-doing" projects is available to meet the needs and interests of youth participating in the program. These projects meet needs of youth in all socio-economic levels and residential situations. Approximately 39% of the Extension time devoted to 4-H youth work is with youth of low-income families.

The 4-H program is carried out primarily through 96,000 4-H Clubs. The membership in these clubs exceeds 2-3/4 million youth 9-19 years of age. These clubs are located in every State and every county in the Nation. They are under the immediate supervision of over 400,000 adult volunteer leaders who are assisted by 150,000 junior leaders.

At the present, 32.7% of the total Extension staff time is devoted to "service to youth." Of this time, 45% is devoted to farm youth; 36% to rural non-farm youth and the balance of 19% is spent in work with youth in urban areas.

The USDA-Land Grant University program of 4-H Youth Development is financed 37% by Federal funds and the balance from State, county and local funds. The current annual expenditures from Federal funds is $21 million. The Federal act creating the Cooperative Extension Service, including its service to youth, was passed in 1914.

4-H Youth Development programs--with their USDA-Land Grant University base and wide support by business, industry, and agriculture--encourage the pursuit of excellence in the development of mature, productive citizens. As such they provide a largely out-of-the classroom supplement to school, church, and home education of youth.

The Manpower Administration of the United States Department of Labor administers a number of programs for the education and training of youth. Expenditures for these programs in fiscal 1968 are expected to reach over $600 million including expenditures for the Neighborhood Youth Corps and Special Impact programs. In addition, close to $67 million will be spent for employment services and labor standards for children and youth. Programs administered by the Department of Labor include:

- Programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended (PL 87-415), administered by the Department of Labor in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, provide counseling, training, and placement services for unemployed and under-employed workers who cannot be expected to obtain suitable full-time employment without such services. Weekly training allowances and in certain cases subsistence and transportation allowances are also paid to eligible enrollees. The approach is person-oriented and 65% of the MDTA training capability is now being devoted to the disadvantaged. Youth 16 years of age and over who are out of school and out of work are eligible for training and related services under MDTA.

- In fiscal 1966, approximately 68,000 young people under 22 years of age were enrolled in various MDTA programs at a cost of $70,900,000. In addition, MDTA research studies in the broad areas of manpower requirements, development and utilization in fiscal 1967 included 14 special research studies relating to young workers at a cost of $850,000. Approximately 83,000 youth under 22 will receive training in MDTA programs in 1968 at a cost of $74 million.

- The Department of Labor, through its Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, also administers a program for the promotion and development of apprenticeship training. Nearly ½ million apprentices, mostly youth between the ages of 17 and 21, were in registered and non-registered apprenticeship programs in 1966, the largest number since the immediate post World War II influx. These youths were engaged in formal programs of instruction along with job training in the skilled crafts and trades. The average apprenticeship program is four years.

- The Bureau of Work Programs, established recently by the Department of Labor, administers the Special Impact Program by delegation from the Office of Economic Opportunity. Designed to solve critical problems facing urban areas with great concentrations of low-income residents, this program provides work-training experience to improve the employability of the program participants as well as the neighborhoods in which they live. During fiscal 1967, 20 Special Impact project agreements were signed at a Federal cost of almost $25 million for 10,000 job opportunities for chronically unemployed youth and adults.

- The Bureau of Work Programs, also by delegation from OEO, administers the Neighborhood Youth Corps program which provides work-experience opportunities for youth from low income families who need funds to continue or resume their education or who need work-experience to qualify for full-time employment. NYC projects are sponsored for in-school youth in grades 9 through 12, youth in elementary school who are at least 14 years of age, and recent dropouts who are at least 14 years of age. Out-of-school projects are designed for unemployed youth 16 through 21 years of age who dropped out of school at least 3 months previously and who do not plan to return to school. Youth who qualify for in-school or out-of-school projects are also eligible for summer projects, but priority is given to in-school enrollees. In fiscal 1967, over 1,400 NYC projects provided 513,000 job opportunities for disadvantaged youth, at a Federal cost of $349 million.

The Women's Bureau focuses attention on training and occupational opportunities for girls and women; by preparing studies on changing employment patterns, job training and employment opportunities, and employment outlook for girls and women. In addition, it collects information on the special problems of disadvantaged girls and women in their relation to the labor force. Counselor-trainees in Youth Opportunity Centers and

Neighborhood Youth Centers are provided with materials on vocational counseling for girls.

The Job Corps, financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity, was estimated in the 1968 Budget to spend $280 million. This is a national voluntary program for disadvantaged youth age 16 through 21 to provide basic education, vocational training, work experience, citizenship training, and medical and dental rehabilitation. In fiscal 1968, this program was expected to aid about 112,500 young men and women of the approximately 400,000 who could benefit from the program. Urban training centers are contracted through local public and private non-profit agencies. The rural conservation centers are operated cooperatively with the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

The Department of Defense also plays a major role in providing technical and vocational instruction with civilian transfer value for young men and women. In fiscal year 1968, expenditures by the Armed Forces for youths under age 21 are estimated at $703 million.

Under an Executive Order, the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, together with a Citizens' Advisory Board, coordinated all Youth Opportunity Programs.

HEALTH PROGRAMS

Progress in Health

Good health is the indispensable foundation for the full development of the individual. The early years--infancy, childhood and youth--are the stages in which the lifelong pattern of health is established, for good or for bad.

In the last 30 years, improvements in health knowledge and care have been a particularly great benefit to maternal, infant, and child health. Indeed, reduced mortality among infants and young people has been an important factor in the growth of our population. Progress is reflected tangibly in:

- A decline in infant (age 0-1 year) mortality from 47 deaths per 1000 live births in 1940 to 23.4 per 1000 in 1966.
- A reduction of neonatal mortality from 29 per 1000 in 1940 to 18 per 1000 in 1964.
- A 29.3% decline in childhood mortality (1-14 years) in the decade 1951-1961.

Progress in conquering infectious childhood diseases has been notable, materially reducing infant and school age deaths:

- Smallpox vaccination has eliminated this disease from the United States.
- The incidence of death or serious sequelae from respiratory infections and bacterial infections such as scarlet fever has been greatly reduced by the discovery and use of new drugs such as the sulfas and antibiotics.
- In the past 30 years we have seen great advances in the conquest of diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough through the development of immunization procedures. Deaths from these diseases have been almost eliminated. In 1935 these three diseases were responsible for 8,925 deaths of children and youth under age 20; in 1964 for only 183 deaths in a population which was 63% larger.
- The development of the Salk anti-polio vaccine in 1956, and subsequent refinements, reduced polio cases from 28,985 in 1955 to 122 in 1964.
- The recent development of a vaccine against measles has reduced the number of cases of this serious childhood disease reported annually from 450,000 in 1964 to 203,000 in 1966. A further sharp decline is indicated for 1967.

- Fluoridation of community water supplies has been found to reduce the rate of dental disease by over 50% for children so treated while the permanent teeth are still growing, at a minimum expense.

The net effect of these favorable developments is reflected in the decline of mortality in ages 1-4 from 563 per 100,000 in 1930 to 96 in 1964 and school age (5-14) mortality from 172 per 100,000 in 1930 to 52 in 1964.

Present Needs

The advances in the health of our children and youth have not, however, brought us to the point where we can be complacent. There is much cause for concern about infant mortality rates in the United States, as the following facts suggest:

- The downward trend in infant mortality rates began levelling off about 1950 and declined less than 1% a year between 1950 and 1965.[1/]
- The United States ranks fifteenth from the top among the countries of the world in infant mortality rates, with a rate nearly double that of the country with the lowest rate, Sweden. About 40,000 babies could be saved, each year, if our rate were as low as Sweden's.
- The infant mortality rate among the non-white population in the United States is 40.3 per 1,000 live births, nearly double that for white infants.
- The infant mortality rate for native Indian population of the United States is also still high, although declining--42.8 per 1,000 live births in 1963 and 37.6 in 1964.

Permanent or semi-permanent defects have emerged as a major health problem of children and youth. Congenital malformations, hearing and visual defects, and mental illness and mental retardation are major problems. Reports by the Children's Bureau have estimated the prevalence of handicapping conditions as follows:

[1/] However, the provisional infant mortality rate for fiscal year 1967 is 5% lower than the rate for fiscal year 1966, which in turn was 3.6% less than the rate for fiscal year 1965 (the rate per 1000 live births is: 1967, 22.8; 1966, 24.0; 1965, 24.9).

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC HANDICAPPING CONDITIONS*

	Estimated Number Handicapped in 1965	Age Group	Estimated Percent of Total	Estimated Number in 1970
Eye Conditions Needing Specialist Care [1/]......	11,404,000	5-17	23.0%	12,500,000
Emotionally Disturbed.....	4,600,000	5-19	8.5	5,400,000
Speech Disorders..........	2,829,000	5-20	5.0	3,270,000
Mentally Retarded (varying degrees)................	2,440,000	0-20	3.0	2,720,000
Orthopedic................	2,153,000	0-20	2.8	2,425,000
Hearing Loss..............	725,000	0-20	0.9	900,000
Cerebral Palsy............	406,000	0-20	0.5	465,000
Epilepsy..................	400,000	0-20	0.5	450,000
Cleft Palate-Cleft Lip....	95,000	na	na	120,000
Congenital Heart Disease..	25,000	born each year; 7000 die in first year		

*Source: Children's Bureau, 1964 and 1966 reports

[1/] Includes refractive errors.

The impact of mental and emotional problems is extremely severe. For example, the mentally handicapped accounted for over 60% of institutionalized children.

Dental disease is another extremely wide-spread problem. Dental decay attacks 97% of the children in this country. By age 16, children on the average have lost or have suffered damage to 11 permanent teeth and approximately 50% of the children have malocclusion.

The incidence of illness and handicapping conditions falls most heavily upon the children of the poor. For example, according to the OEO, a health survey of children in the Head Start program in summer 1965 showed:

- Low hemoglobin levels (10.9 gm. Hb. or less) in 34% of the children examined.

- Tonsil/adenoid disease in nearly 9%.

- Relatively high incidences of respiratory illness, parasitic infestation, skin infections, and dental disease.

The accretion of health deficiencies during infancy and childhood tends to leave a substantial proportion of our youth severely handicapped. This is reflected, for example, in the records of the examinations for military service. A study in 1964 estimated that one-third of our young men did not meet the fitness standards for military service. More than one-half of these rejections were attributable to medical reasons, or to combined medical and mental reasons. In addition, among those who failed the educational tests, a part of the failures must be ascribed to emotional and other problems which are in the health realm.

Children and youth are affected by the forces which condition total availability of medical and hospital care in our society. These include:

- The shortage of pediatricians: in 1965, there were about 15,000 in practice (excluding those in Federal service) or 1 for every 4,000 children under 15.

- The shortage of dentists, particularly of orthodontists. In 1965, there was one practicing dentist (excluding Federal service), in the U.S. for every 650 children 5-19 years. With close to 100% incidence of dental caries and disease in this age group, at two visits per year on the average, the need is not met.

- The imbalance in the geographic distribution of physicians and dentists which leaves the rural areas of our country inadequately protected: For example, the ratio of practicing physicians to population in 1965 varied from a low of 58 per 100,000 in Alaska and Mississippi to a high of 134 per 100,000 in New York; average for the U.S. was 109 in 1950, 97 in 1964. For active dentists, the ratio in 1965 varied from 19 per 100,000 in South Carolina to 66 per 100,000 in New York. The average was 45.

- The continuing rapid increase in medical care and hospital costs, which dilutes the capacity of families to provide decent health care for children and youth, particularly among low-income families.

Data from the National Health Survey show the striking difference in the accessibility of children and youth to health and dental care among families with varying incomes.

- One million women receive little or no prenatal care each year out of the approximately 3.7 million giving birth.

- About 20% of all children suffer from chronic conditions; only 56% of these conditions were medically attended in the past year in low-income areas, compared with 65% of those with higher incomes.[1]

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[1] Illness Among Children, data from U.S. National Health Survey, Children's Bureau publication No. 405, 1963, pp. 12 and 19.

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- Access to dental care is unequal: 80% of children 5-14 from families with incomes over $10,000 per year visited a dentist at least once in 1963-64; only 21% of children 5-14 from families with incomes under $2,000 saw a dentist in that year. 2/
- Sixty percent of white children 5-14 had dental care that year; only 26% of non-white children received such care. 2/

Goals

President Johnson, in his Message on Health and Education to the First Session of the 90th Congress, February 28, 1967, outlined the following goals for the improvement of health in the United States:

- To expand our knowledge of disease and our research and development of better ways to deliver health care to every American.
- To build our health resources, by stepped-up training of health workers and by improved planning of health facilities.
- To remove barriers to good medical care for those who most need care.
- To strengthen our partnership for health by encouraging regional, State, and local efforts--public and private--to develop comprehensive programs serving all our citizens.

The achievement of these goals would signal a major improvement in the health status of our young generation. This task, however, will require much effort and large improvements in the health services of the Nation for our children and youth.

Federal programs

The total national public and private expenditures for health in fiscal year 1965 were estimated by HEW at $39.1 billion. Of this total, the Federal Government provided about $5.0 billion or 13%, and State and local provided an additional $4.8 billion. The President's Budget for 1968 projected expenditures at $12.4 billion for all Federal health programs, including research, construction of facilities, training of health personnel, and provision of hospital and health care. This represented more than a doubling of Federal budget and trust fund expenditures for health programs since fiscal year 1965.

The bulk of Federal expenditures for personal health care is directed toward the adult and aged groups through such programs as Medicaid and Medicare for the aged, totaling $4 billion in fiscal 1968, and hospital and health services for military personnel and veterans, totaling $2.7 billion.

2/ National Health Survey, National Office of Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 29, July 1963-June 1964, pp. 31 and 40.

Medicaid, however, is growing in importance for children and youth. Under State medical assistance programs established under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Federal financial participation in payments to medical vendors in behalf of families with dependent children has increased sharply. The estimated Federal share of such payments in fiscal year 1968 is $483 million, (with an estimated $221 million for health care for children and youth), 1/ compared with an estimated $17 million in the fiscal year 1965.

Prior to January 1966 all payments to medical vendors in behalf of children were made under State programs for aid to families with dependent children established under Title IV of the Social Security Act (AFDC). Under Title IV the Federal share of total payments is based on a maximum average monthly payment of $32 per recipient ($30 prior to January 1, 1966), for both money payments and payments to medical vendors. Since the average money payment in most of the States making substantial payments to medical vendors exceeded the maximum subject to Federal financial participation, Federal financial participation in payments to medical vendors was extremely limited. Thus in the fiscal year 1965, the Federal share comprised an estimated 11 percent of the total expended, whereas in 1968, the Federal share will be about 54 percent of the total. All but $8 million will be expended under Title XIX.

In addition to the foregoing amount, an estimated $18 million will be expended in 1968 from Federal funds for medical assistance in behalf of children under 21 who are not deprived of parental support or care (as required under Title IV) but are from low-income families. The Federal Government could not have participated in such payments prior to the enactment of Title XIX.

Estimates by the several Federal agencies show that in 1968 about 11% of total Federal expenditures of $12.4 billion for all health and health-related programs will be for programs directly focused on health problems of children and youth. In addition, children and youth will benefit from the Federal funds for health facilities and for training of health personnel. These other funds will total about $1.2 billion in fiscal year 1968 and probably not more than one-third of this amount might be ascribed as ultimately benefiting the younger generation. Thus the Federal funds for health programs specifically for children and youth in 1967 amounted to only about $8 per young person and, if facilities and training are included, the per capita outlay is only about $14.

Among the programs specifically identified as benefiting children and youth, there has been a rapid improvement since 1960. In that year only $377 million of Federal health funds were spent for such programs. For 1968 expenditures of $1,383 million are estimated, a three-fold increase. Public Health Service funds have increased over six-fold, Welfare Administration health programs for children over twelve-fold.

1/ Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1968, p. 118.

EXPENDITURES BY FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR HEALTH PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years
(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
Public Health Service:					
National Institutes of Health and NIMH	36	105	194	213	225
Health Services, Disease Prevention, and other	26	48	81	107	124
Subtotal	62	153	275	320	349
Welfare Administration:					
Grants to States for Public Assistance:					
Health Services (AFDC)	2	3	21	123	221
Children's Bureau:					
Crippled Children's Programs	16	25	42	49	50
Maternal and Child Health Programs	17	25	61	109	164
Subtotal	35	53	124	281	435
Department of Defense	276	319	327	417	453
Department of Defense, excluding care of active duty military personnel	(245)	(275)	(277)	(339)	(358)
Other, including Office of Economic Opportunity	4	68	98	124	146
Total	377	593	824	1,142	1,383
Total, excluding care of active duty military personnel	(346)	(549)	(774)	(1,064)	(1,288)

Public Health Service programs totaling $349 million in 1968 include the following:

- $225 million for the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Mental Health. In addition to health-related research, the National Institute of Mental Health supports:
  - The construction of community mental health centers;
  - Initial staffing to provide services in these centers;
  - Training programs to increase professional manpower in fields related to mental health, including psychiatrists, psychiatric social workers, and psychiatric nurses;
  - Grants to improve hospital facilities for the mentally ill.

- The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness supports training in pediatric neurology to aid the several million school age children with neurological disorders. Research on oral-facial-dentition disease and handicaps is supported by the National Institute of Dental Research of the NIH.

- $87 million for Comprehensive Health Service Programs (formerly in the Bureau of State Services) which support:
  - Demonstration and special projects to reduce or eradicate chronic diseases, which will directly aid about 136,000 children in 1968;
  - Demonstration and research projects to improve health care services for school children;
  - Programs for health services to children of migrant laborers. These provide maternal and child care, immunization, diagnosis, and treatment of communicable diseases, well-baby care, and nursing visits, supported through 81 grants to 36 States and Puerto Rico. Of an estimated 320,000 migrant workers' children, 75,000 will receive health care through this program in 1968.
  - Funds for student loans to training institutions for nurses. About 20,000 student nurses in 1968 will receive support through this program;
  - A program to develop regional poison control centers. A central Poison Control Branch furnishes information to the regional centers. About 90% of reports of accidental poison ingestion involve children under five years of age. About 165,000 young children were helped in 1966. Information is also provided for educational programs on poisoning.
  - The National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Georgia, active in programs directed toward improvement of community health. Immunization project grants to State health departments and communities promote vaccination against measles, polio, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus. Primary emphasis is upon preschool children. The effectiveness of vaccination programs has been assessed above. Research, coordination of research,

and information distribution on immunization, as well as special epidemiological and informational studies on tuberculosis and verereal diseases and tuberculin testing of school children--4.5 million children tested in 1968--are also important programs of the Communicable Disease Center. The VD program is expected to reach 525,000 youth in 1968 while the special project on tuberculosis will aid 3,000,000.

- $37 million for other PHS health activities. Direct health care is provided to certain groups of mothers, children, and youths through:

  - The Division of Hospitals, PHS, for dependent wives and children of military personnel, serving 22,000 children in 1968;
  - The Division of Indian Health, PHS,--a comprehensive health program for the 215,000 eligible beneficiaries (American Indians and Alaskan natives) under 21 years of age--through Division hospitals, field health centers, and contractual services.
  - The Division of Dental Health, PHS, which provides technical information related to the effects of community water fluoridation, and studies the incidence and etiology of facial and oral conditions, such as cleft lip-cleft palate.

The Welfare Administration, DHEW, also provides significant support for health programs for children and youth--$435 million total in fiscal 1968. Welfare Administration programs support State and local governments on a matching basis in the provision of health services; they also support special research and demonstration projects to appropriate institutions. These programs include:

- An estimated $221 million in 1968 for medical assistance, primarily through Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

- $214 million in 1968 for programs of the Children's Bureau.

  - Grants for maternal and child health services of the Children's Bureau, for maternal, well-child, and school health services, will provide about 34% (1966) of the total public expenditure for such activities.
  - Grants for crippled children's services of the Children's Bureau, which will contribute about 38% (1966) of the total funds for such services, are expected to assist 600,000 children and youth under 21 in fiscal 1968.
  - A new Children's Bureau program funded for the first time in fiscal 1967, based upon the Social Security Amendments of 1965, supports training of professional and semi-professional personnel to care for mentally retarded and severely crippled children.
  - Other Children's Bureau programs include special research and project grants to improve techniques for maternal and infant care, particularly for "high-risk" mothers whose children may be susceptible to mental retardation. Health care for preschool

and school-age children, a new program enacted in 1965, also provides medical and dental services for disadvantaged preschool and school children in poverty areas who do not already have access to such services. This program aided 119,000 children and mothers in 1966, and is expected to aid 325,000 in 1968.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration supports rehabilitational services and facilities, including diagnosis, counseling, physical restoration, training, and placement. These programs, for which an estimated 788,000 youth under 20 are eligible, contribute to both mental and physical health, as well as to the welfare of those aided.

The Department of Defense will also provide health services costing $453 million for dependents of military personnel. Included in this total was $95 million for health care of 1 million military personnel under age 21 and $358 million for health services and facilities for the approximately 2½ million dependent children of military personnel.

The Office of Economic Opportunity provides health services, including diagnostic health studies and health care through programs such as Head Start, and comprehensive health centers to the population of disadvantaged children served in OEO programs. Of approximately 3 million 3-5 year old poor children, Head Start expects to reach nearly 737,000 children in fiscal year 1968. This coverage represents roughly three-fourths of the 1 million children entering this age group each year. The Head Start program with its strong medical component allocates about $60 per child per year for health services.

NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Progress and Needs

Proper nutrition plays a fundamental role in human growth and development, learning and effective functioning. A number of factors--such as increased knowledge of the relationship of nutrition to health and disease; advances in medicine, sanitation, food technology; improved educational programs--together with rising income, have contributed to significant improvements in the health of present-day Americans. The role of nutrition is evident, for instance, in a 2 inch increase in the average height of college age males since 1918.

Notable gains have been made in solving the nutrition problems of mothers and children through the discovery of the role and best sources of many nutrients, increased availability of a safe and adequate food supply, and the increasing awareness of the importance of adequate nutrition to good health. Primary nutritional diseases are now rare in the United States. However, some serious nutrition problems still remain unsolved at the present. Many Americans still subsist on nutritionally inadequate diets either through ignorance or because they cannot afford the variety of foods needed. Families with yearly incomes under $3,000 spent only about half as much for food per person in the Spring of 1965 as families with incomes over $10,000. Assistance programs (food and money) have helped alleviate some of the food shortages among low-income families.

Precise data on the nutritional status of mothers and children in the U. S. are not available. However, scattered studies indicate that children and youth, especially those in poor families, may still suffer from inadequate nutrition:

- A 1961 national survey of 910,000 families supported by Aid to Families with Dependent Children revealed that in many cases funds were barely sufficient to meet minimum food requirements. The average per person income of these families was approximately $408 per year as compared to the then average for the United States of $2,263.

- A Washington, D. C. study of 408 low-income families showed that most of them still believed in many food fallacies and most respondents of both races are deficient in knowledge about healthful foods.

- Among 20,000 children examined in 78 child health stations in New York City in 1963, undernutrition, malnutrition, or obesity was the 7th most prominent disorder.
- A survey in North Carolina in 1963 of crippled children, indicated that diet in 75% of the cases was less than adequate. Poor families food practices were the most frequent causes of dietary inadequacies.

Nutrition problems are a significant factor in maternal and infant health.

EXPENDITURES BY FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH 1/

Selected Fiscal Years
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
Department of Agriculture:					
Agriculture Research Service:					
Nutrition and Consumer Use Research..........	*	*	*	*	*
Cooperative State Research Service......	1	1	1	1	1
Consumer Marketing Service:	(318)	(357)	(398)	(470)	(542)
Special Milk Program....	82	95	97	104	104
School Lunch Program....	153	170	197	213	243
Food Stamp Program......	-	9	31	62	87
Commodity Distribution Program..............	83	83	73	90	108
Total..............	319	358	399	471	543

*Less than $500,000

1/ Substantial sums, not included in this table, are also spent for food and nutrition in programs administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare through the Office of Education (Title I, ESEA), the Children's Bureau, and the Public Health Service (see page 56).

The incidence of low birth weight (5½ pounds or less) has, in fact, increased slightly from 7.5 percent in 1950-51, to 8 percent in the 1960's. Some studies have pointed to inadequate nutrition as a possible factor in prematurity and complications of pregnancy:

- It has been noted that many expectant mothers receiving care under the comprehensive maternity and infant care projects, funded by the Children's Bureau, subsist on inadequate diets.
- Scattered nutritional status studies indicate that more teenage girls have inadequate diets than any other group studied. Over 196,000 babies in the U. S. were born in 1965 to mothers under 18 years of age, and thus many of these young girls may begin pregnancy in a poor nutritional state.
- Infant mortality rates average 17% higher among low-income groups than in the total poulation. For example, among non-whites who appear disproportionately in low-income groups, neonatal and postnatal deaths are substantially higher than among whites.

Obesity is also a common problem, some studies indicating that its incidence may reach 10-15% in childhood and adolescence.

Present Programs

The food and nutrition programs of the Department of Agriculture aid in improving the health status of the nutritionally deprived children and youth. Federal expenditures for these programs in fiscal year 1968 will total $543 million, nearly 71% more than the amount spent in 1960.

Improved nutrition among school children became a national goal in 1946 with the passage of the National School-Lunch Act.[1/] This act authorizes a matching program in which State and local sources supplement the funds provided by the Department of Agriculture. In fiscal 1968, the program is expected to reach 20 million children or nearly 45% of all public and private school children of kindergarten through high school age. However, an estimated 9 million children in both metropolitan elementary schools and in isolated rural areas do not have access to food services at school.

The Special Milk Program is available to about 19 of every 20 children in schools, day-care centers, and non-profit summer camps. This program, initiated in 1954, distributed 3.2 billion half-pints of milk in 1967. In 1968, it is expected to provide 3.4 billion half-pints of milk.

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1. P.L. 89-642, Child Nutrition Act of 1966, authorizes a School Breakfast Program for fiscal years 1967 and 1968.

The Food Stamp Program of the Consumer and Marketing Service helps to improve the diet of low-income households by supplementing their food purchasing power. Families may exchange money for coupons worth more for the purchase of food. This program was first enacted in 1964, and in fiscal year 1968 was proposed at the level of $195 million to assist an estimated 2,800,000 children and youth.

A program for the distribution of surplus agricultural commodities to low-income families and institutions was first enacted in 1935. Estimated funds of $108 million will be devoted in fiscal 1968 to increasing the access of children of the poor to better nutrition. A portion of this program distributes agricultural surplus commodities to schools only. The Department of Agriculture also funds various programs which support research on nutrition including a nationwide food consumption survey.

Nutrition services for mothers and children are an integral part of the health and medical care programs supported by the Children's Bureau and included in the table in the "health" section of this analysis. Since the enactment of the Social Security Act in 1935, the States and territories have used their Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's funds to employ nutrition personnel to extend and improve nutrition services to mothers and children. For example, in 1967 a large proportion of the 400 nutrition positions budgeted in State and local public health agencies were funded through maternal and child health and crippled children's funds.

These nutritionists work in prenatal clinics, well-child conferences, pediatric clinics, school health programs, clinical mental retardation programs, crippled children's services, adolescent clinics, and day-care programs. They develop standards and guides for nutritional care; provide technical consultation to workers in health, welfare, education and other agencies; and give counseling to mothers and their families in preparation of formulas and foods for infant and child feeding, food budgeting and managing therapeutic diets prescribed by the doctor for the children with such conditions as celiac disease and phenylketonuria.

In the 55 Maternal and Infant Care Projects and the 53 Comprehensive Health Projects for Children and Youth developed as a result of the 1963 and 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act, respectively, over 300 additional nutritionists, dietitians, and home economists have been made available to strengthen nutrition services to low-income project families.

In 1967, approximately $3 million of the Maternal and Infant Care and Children and Youth Project funds were budgeted for nutrition personnel. This does not include those funds which are used to purchase vitamin and mineral supplements as well as special dietary products which might be prescribed for needy expectant mothers, malnourished infants and children, or children with certain inborn errors of metabolism.

For fiscal 1966-67, over $410,000 of Children's Bureau funds were committed for research on the specific nutritional problems of mothers and children. Among these were:

- An Evaluative Study of the Nutritional Status of Preschool Children in the United States. (Children's Hospital Research Foundation, Columbus, Ohio.) This study is intended to obtain data about the extent of malnutrition which might exist among preschool children in the United States, particularly among low-income groups. Information from such a study should enhance the development of more appropriate types of nutrition services and provide a basis for more effective nutrition education programs.

- A contract with the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, to synthesize available scientific information as it applies to nutrition in maternal health and to make recommendations which could be used as a basis for developing the nutrition component of maternity care programs. Report will be prepared on current concepts in maternal nutrition which could be made available as guidelines to the multi-discipline workers concerned with maternal and child health, as well as to expectant parents and other laymen.

- Revision of Guide,"Economy in Nutrition and Feeding of Infants" (American Public Health Association).

- Study to Improve Diagnosis of Fetal Intrauterine Malnutrition (Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center, Chicago).

CASH BENEFITS

Progress and Needs

Social and emotional well-being are requisites for positive participation in a democracy. Every child needs the protection, guidance, and love of capable parents and the stimulation of strong family life to prepare him for adult self-sufficiency and to encourage him to develop the capacities to contribute to the society in which he lives.

An income sufficient to provide a basic, healthful standard of living is the foundation upon which parents build a strong family life and furnish other means for meeting the physical, social, and emotional needs of their children.

In recent years, substantial progress has been made in strengthening the Nation's income maintenance programs. Between fiscal years 1960 and 1966, expenditures from all public sources for social insurance and other cash benefits (excluding hospital and medical payments) increased 58% -- from $25.9 billion to $40.9 billion. In the same period, per capita expenditures increased 43% -- from $143 to $205.

Total Federal expenditures for income maintenance programs, excluding hospital and medical payments, rose from $19.6 billion in fiscal 1960 to $33.2 billion in 1966, and are projected to increase to nearly $42 billion in 1968, assuming enactment of the President's proposals for improvements in the Social Security and Public Assistance programs. Social Security insurance programs accounted for the bulk of the growth since 1960.

Present income maintenance programs are heavily oriented toward the aged. More than three-fourths of the OASDI expenditures are for retirement benefits. About two-thirds of the federally-aided public assistance payments are in categories other than Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Although children and youth are the largest needy group among the economically and socially dependent, this analysis shows that $3.8 billion, or only 11%, of all Federal cash benefits in 1968 will be for children and youth. In the case of the OASDI program, by far the largest of the cash benefit programs, the expenditures for children are increased by more than one quarter when benefits to mothers caring for beneficiary children are included. The relative share of children and youth will have improved somewhat from 1960, when it was only 8½% of the total.

Despite the progress in improving the income maintenance programs, families with children represent the largest block of low-income Americans without assured income protection for essentials considered necessary for escaping poverty. The record kept since 1959 shows that children under 18 continue to constitute nearly half of all persons in family units with poverty incomes. These 12.5 million children account for about 1 in 5 of all children living in families. Families with children bore more than two-thirds of the total $11.5 billion shortfall, in incomes below the poverty line, in 1965--the latest year for which the aggregate deficiency of the poor has been estimated.

Of the 12.5 million children and youth under 18 in 1966 who lived in poor families (e.g., about $3,300 a year for a family of 4), about 7½ million received no public income support. The balance were largely assisted by public assistance and Old-Age Survivor's and Disability Insurance benefits. Additional support comes from the Veterans Administration, Railroad Retirement, and Civil Service Retirement programs.

Although the OASDI program is not singularly aimed at reducing poverty, the over 3.2 million child beneficiaries--including paternal orphans and dependents of disabled and retired workers--are among the groups of children seriously threatened by a life of poverty. From a recent survey of widowed mothers and children receiving survivors benefits, it was estimated that 400,000 widowed mother and child beneficiaries were living below the poverty level; an additional 600,000 were kept out of poverty by their OASDI benefits; while for the remaining 600,000, OASDI benefits supplemented other income which was sufficient to keep the family somewhat above the very stringent poverty level. Clearly, the 15% increase in social security benefits recommended in the President's Budget for 1968 would be instrumental in raising above the poverty or low-income level many of the child beneficiaries who currently remain poor, or nearly poor.

The program most directly focused at the needy is public assistance. Yet only about one-fourth of the poor, that is, 7.7 million out of 29.7 million, are now being helped by federally-aided public assistance programs. The overall figures include many children in need because of the unemployment of a parent, and most needy children living with both parents or someone other than a close relative--and not being eligible for public aid.

Generally, public assistance payments fall well below the poverty level. The national average assistance payment provides little more than half, and in some low-income States less than a fourth, of the amount required for basic subsistence. Some States have an AFDC grant of less than $10 a month per child.

Current Federal formulas provide more financial support for some groups of needy people than for others. Children are the most disadvantaged. In public assistance, the maximum monthly amount subject to Federal sharing for an individual child or his parent is $32; for the aged, blind, and disabled, it is $75. States have tended to concentrate their expenditures and efforts on those programs that bring them the largest return in Federal money.

The Advisory Council on Public Welfare in its report of June 1966, Having the Power, We Have the Duty, recommended the following public assistance goals:

- A national minimum standard for public assistance payments below which no State may fall.
- A nationwide comprehensive program of public assistance based upon a single criterion: Need.
- A uniform, simple plan for Federal-State sharing in costs of all public welfare programs which would provide for equitable and reasonable fiscal effort among States, and recognize the relative fiscal capacity of the Federal and the State Governments.

Even though these goals are for all recipients of public assistance, it is obvious that children and youth would be greatly benefited.

Federal Programs

EXPENDITURES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS
OF CASH BENEFITS FOR CHILDREN
AND YOUTH
Selected Fiscal Years
(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
Dependents' Benefits:					
Social Security..............	999	1,435	2,169	2,182	2,615
Other.......................	181	221	291	322	353
Subtotal...........	1,180	1,656	2,460	2,504	2,968
Public Assistance grants (AFDC)	467	625	768	842	863
Other cash benefits...........	2	3	4	4	4
Total......................	1,649	2,284	3,232	3,350	3,835

Of the $3.8 billion, the greatest amount is accounted for by dependents' benefits through the Social Security Administration.

The Social Security Amendments of 1950 and 1965 have accelerated the trust fund payments of the Social Security Administration and will continue to do so. In fiscal 1968, cash benefits payments by the Social Security Administration for children and youth will total $2.6 billion under the President's proposals. This sum will aid 3,370,000 children and youths. These amounts represent payments from both OASI and DI trust funds for children under 18 (and full-time students age 18-21) of insured retired, deceased, or disabled workers.

Other survivors payments will total $353 million for children and youth. This sum includes the following programs:

- Veterans Administration programs totaling $292 million for payments to children of deceased veterans, including payments for educational assistance to these children. This program will aid approximately 750,000 children and youth.
- U. S. Civil Service Commission payments of $33 million to surviving parent, guardian, or representative payee, which provide indirect benefits for children and youth.
- Railroad Retirement Board cash payments totaling $28 million to well children under 18 and disabled children 18 or over of deceased employees.

An additional $863 million of expenditures are allocated for Public Assistance grants for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The AFDC cash benefit program, based on Title IV of the Social Security Act of 1935, provides grants to the States for financial assistance, medical, rehabilitative, and other social services to eligible dependent children. The purpose of the program is to maintain children in their homes. These grants are based upon a State's per capita income and other factors on a cost-sharing basis.

In 1964-1965, amendments to the Act made dependent children aged 18-21 eligible, if they were in school full-time. This is also a grant-to-States program, on a matching basis. Another portion of the program reaches children of unemployed parents, also through grants to States. Foster care payments to States may be made in behalf of children who must be placed in foster-family homes or in private nonprofit child care institutions. A final AFDC cash payment program to the States is for the administration of these programs and training staff who operate State and local public assistance agencies. In fiscal 1968, these programs will aid about 4 million children. Thus, approximately 25% of the 14.3 million children under 18 who live in families with incomes below the Social Security poverty index, are receiving AFDC cash benefits.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, provides cash benefits to needy Indians on reservations. About 60% of the expenditures relate to those under 21. In fiscal 1968, this program will provide $3.9 million to aid over 12,000 children and youths.

SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Progress and Needs

An important complement to cash benefits in the complex life of the 1960's is a comprehensive program of welfare services to help parents overcome the effects of social problems and pressures, to provide alternative care for children whose parents are unable to care for them; and to provide special remedial treatment for severe social maladjustments.

Recent years have brought great advances in the capacities of State and local governments in providing such programs under increased Federal assistance.

The principal concerns in the social services programs, as means of achieving objectives, are:

- Provision of welfare services in easily accessible local centers which would be associated with a complex of social services under both public and voluntary auspices so as to provide truly comprehensive services.

- Expanded Federal support to institutions of higher learning and student stipends, so as to enlarge substantially the reservoir of manpower available to provide a greater volume of high quality welfare services.

Progress has been made toward these objectives in recent years. Social and welfare services have long been a concern of State and local governments. Increasing public recognition has, however, made this a major national problem and brought increasing participation by the Federal Government. Emphasis has been increasingly on rehabilitation and on an attack on the causes of poverty and other social problems. Federal expenditures for child and youth welfare services, including rehabilitation of youths under 21, have increased four-fold between fiscal 1960 and 1968 to a total of $313 million.[1]

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[1] It should be recognized that certain programs falling primarily in other areas may also have a social service component not reflected by this total--e.g., education of disadvantaged or handicapped children, National Institute of Mental Health programs, or the Community Action, Head Start, or Job Corps programs of OEO. See also note, page 8.

Included is $63 million to be spent in 1968 in administering AFDC payments and providing social services. In fiscal 1966, 2 million children were in AFDC families which received such services.[2]

However, the task is formidable, especially in the urban ghettos and the rural slums where deprivation abounds and developmental opportunities for children and youth are limited. It is impossible to consider the social growth and healthy cultural development of children and youth without paying special attention to the poor. Between one-fourth and one-third of all American children grow up in poverty.

The needs for social care extend beyond the very poor. In 1967 there were upwards of 12 million children under age 14 with mothers who worked. In addition there were many others whose circumstances often required day-care. Yet at this time the registered day-care capacity was approaching only 474,000.

An estimated 7.4 million children were living in homes without a male head as of March 1967. Nearly one quarter of a million children served by public child welfare agencies were being cared for by other than their own parents or relatives.

Child welfare services--except those provided under AFDC--are not state-wide in many jurisdictions; they vary widely from State to State in the quality and types of services offered; and they are not available to all who need them.

Delivery of services is so inadequate that many of the most disadvantaged and needy clients of all ages are not reached by existing services.

Nearly half of all social work positions are in State and local public welfare programs. Yet only 1% of the caseworkers and 13% of the supervisors working in public assistance--and, in 1965, 16% of the caseworkers, 68% of the supervisors and 79% of the field representatives in child welfare--have completed graduate training in social work.

2/ During the period 1962-1967 (authorization terminated in fiscal year 1967), the Office of Juvenile Delinquency, Welfare Administration, awarded $47 million for over 330 demonstration and training projects for the development of new techniques for preventing, controlling, and treating juvenile delinquency. The demonstration projects resulted in changes in education, in probation work, in police handling of juvenile cases; reinforced the concept of involving youth in meaningful activities with opportunities to participate in decisions; and developed a wide range of community programs as alternatives to incarcerating youths involved in anti-social behavior. The training projects involved over 35,000 persons (skilled professionals and new workers) in community youth programs.

The Welfare Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will spend $214 million in 1968 for services.

The AFDC program of the Bureau of Family Services provides social and Welfare services as well as cash benefits. The Services to Families with Dependent Children Program provides 75% matching grants to States to help accomplish the general purposes of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. In 1968, AFDC will spend $96 million for such services and $63 million to administer AFDC payments. These social services include personal and family counseling, homemaker services, services to unmarried mothers, and services to children with special problems and children in need of protection.[1]

Child Welfare Services supported in part by grants to the States from the Children's Bureau include casework services for children and parents on behavioral problems, parent-child relationships, physical and mental handicaps, and emotional and social adjustment; social services to unmarried mothers and their babies; homemaker services; foster care; day-care services; and adoption services.

The Research and Demonstration Projects in the Child Welfare Program provide grant funds to qualified agencies and institutions of higher learning for special research and demonstration projects in child welfare, of regional or national significance, and special projects to demonstrate new methods or facilities for providing better welfare services to children.

The Child Welfare Training Grants Program provides grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for special projects for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare, including traineeships.

The Children's Bureau programs of formula grants to States and special project grants for research, training, or demonstration in child welfare services total $55 million in 1968.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration makes grants to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for services to the mentally retarded and physically disabled, including children and youth. These services include diagnosis,

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1/ Note should also be taken of the children who benefit from day care programs and the youth who receive training under the Work Experience and Training Program (Title V, Economic Opportunity Act, administered by the Welfare Administration). Estimated numbers of children of Title V trainees in day care facilities are: 109,800 in fiscal year 1966; 82,000 in fiscal year 1967; 48,000 in fiscal year 1968. (These estimates include all children of Title V trainees in day care, whether or not financed by Title V funds). Estimated numbers of youths in training under Title V are: 5,700 in fiscal 1966; 4,300 in fiscal 1967; 2,500 in fiscal 1968.

counseling, physical restoration, training, and placement. The State contribution to this basic support program is 25% and is 10% for special grant programs designed for the expansion and innovation of vocational rehabilitation services. Research and demonstration projects for vocational rehabilitation are also supported, as well as a training grant program supporting training activities in a wide range of professional areas serving the handicapped. A Correctional Rehabilitation Study, authorized in 1965 (PL 89-179), is undertaking research and study into the methodology and personnel needs for correctional rehabilitation. This program will include, but will not be limited to, problems of juvenile offenders. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration programs reaching handicapped children and youth in 1968 are estimated to total $87 million.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides foster home or appropriate institutional care for about 3,100 Indian children under 18 years of age on Indian reservations where such care is not available from local and State agencies. In addition, services are provided for many more Indian children. These services include counseling and guidance to parents on family problems; portecting personal and property interests of Indian minors through trustee and fiduciary services; arranging for the portection and care of dependent and neglected children; and planning for adoption.

The Office of Economic Ooportunity provides services to special child populations through its Migrant Day Care programs. In 1968, services costing $4 million are expected to reach 13,000 of the 540,000 migrant children needing assistance. Through the neighborhood centers of Community Action Agencies, social and welfare conditions of all age groups are improved, although many centers are directed principally to teen-agers.

The Women's Bureau is engaged in promoting programs aimed at increasing the availability of day care centers and necessary personnel. Through its publications, sponsorship, and participation in conferences, the Bureau provides services to governmental and nongovernmental agencies working in the field of day care services to children of working mothers.

Federal Programs

Expenditures for social and welfare services in fiscal 1968 are estimated to total $313 million. The bulk of these expenditures, $307 million in 1968, are from funds appropriated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
Office of Economic Opportunity:					
Care for Children of Migrant Workers..................	-	-	1	3	4
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare..................	(74)	(122)	(242)	(282)	(307)
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	11	19	48	68	87
Welfare Administration: 1/..	(63)	(103)	(194)	(214)	(220)
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:					
Social Services...	13	30	82	88	96
Administration of Cash Aid........	37	48	59	60	63
Children's Bureau...........	13	2	46	56	55
Office of Juvenile Delinquency..............	-	1	8	9	5
Department of the Interior:					
Bureau of Indian Affairs:					
Child Welfare Assistance	1	2	2	3	3
Total...............	75	124	246	287	313

[1/] These figures do not include expenditures for the Work Experience and Training Program (Title V, Economic Opportunity Act), administered by DHEW as follows: 1966, $4.6 million; 1967, $4.3 million; 1968 (est.), $4.0 million.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOR STANDARDS

America's educational system is continuing its impressive achievement. Our economic record is unequaled. Despite this, our youth unemployment rate is higher than that of any other industralized nation in the world.

Adequate attention is not being given to the three-fifths of our youth who never enter college, and the many others who do not finish. This has already been indicated in the President's Manpower Report; the relationship between educational programs and manpower programs--between learning and earning in America--has not been adequately dealt with.

In 1966, an average of 3.9 million youth aged 14-17 inclusive, and an additional 3.9 million 18-19 year olds, were in the labor force working or seeking jobs. Among the 7.8 million young people in these age groups there were 3.4 million girls. Unemployment among the 14-19 year group averaged 938,000 or 12 percent.

Employment Services

The United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, provides through its affiliated 2,300 local employment offices, job placement and counseling services for youth in or entering the labor force. These offices also handle the referral of youth to Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Manpower Development and Training courses and work projects. Nearly four million youth under 22 years of age registered with the Employment Service in fiscal 1967. The Employment Service has specially trained and designated staff to service this group of young workers. Separate youth employment offices known as Youth Opportunity Centers have been established in 129 metropolitan areas. In addition about 700 special youth units have been set-up in other local employment offices.

A formal system for the transition of youth from school to work has been in operation since 1948 through a national agreement between the Office of Education and the United States Employment Service and the respective State Supervisors of Guidance and State Officials of the Employment Service, whereby Employment Services staff provide employment counseling, aptitude testing and job placement services to graduates entering the job market. These services are provided by means of group guidance and individual interviewing extending over the senior year for those who plan to seek work after graduation.

Since 1956 the Employment Service has also promoted plans for the referral of individual dropouts by the schools to the Employment Service local office counselors, where most are either referred to jobs or training or one of the newer employability resources.

The work for the graduates usually is conducted by Employment Service staff working in schools, whereas the work for dropouts is usually provided in local Employment Service offices. The Employment Service has such working arrangements with about 10,000 high schools. In recent years many rural schools have been included in this outreach activity by the Employment Service. Mobile teams and itinerant counselors have been provided to extend basic vocational services to more rural youth.

The "school" program is the largest single activity by which the Employment Service reaches large numbers of youth. In 1965-66, the Employment Service registered over 600,000 seniors and 83,000 dropouts through its cooperative arrangements with public and parochial high schools.

The Employment Service is the official referral agency to Job Corps. In fiscal 1967, the Employment Service referred 61,000 young men, many of them school dropouts, to the Job Corps. Counseling was involved for most of these boys. Nearly 4,400 girls were referred for the Women's Job Corps during this period.

From October 1966 through June 1967, the Employment Service referred 114,000 youth to Neighborhood Youth Corps work projects. Work with this group usually involves employment counseling before and after Neighborhood Youth Corps experience and efforts for job placement in private industry after the youth complete their work orientation with Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The Employment Service youth staff makes special efforts to place in jobs or training youth sent to them by juvenile courts, "training" schools or any youth-serving or social welfare agency. Youth records are obtained and efforts made to place the boy or girl in a suitable setting.

For three years, since its inception, the Employment Service has been the operating arm of the President's Youth Opportunity Campaign--registering students seeking summer jobs and sending them to both the public and private jobs which have been made available by employers. Some 1,250,000 placements were reported by the Employment Service in the summer of 1967. These are obtained both by broadside publicity and individual job development by the Employment Service.

As part of its activities for helping youth do better vocational planning, the Employment Service develops and distributes guidance materials through the Employment Service system and elsewhere. Typical of these are How to Get and Hold the Right Job, Choosing Your Occupation, and Job Guide for Young Workers, all of which have been on the best seller list at the Government Printing Office for some time. A recent publication for vocational guidance purposes is, College Courses and Beginning Jobs.

A very important recent aspect of the Employment Service's contribution to young workers has been the Selective Service Rehabilitant program through which Employment Service staff are stationed in Armed Forces Examining Stations in order to provide information and referral services to Selective Service rejectees. Similar services are available for volunteer military rejectees. These youth, many of whom are promising but greatly in need of information and referral services, are provided counseling and job training and employment.

Many of the Experimental and Demonstration projects of the Manpower Development and Training Act are carried on in connection with youth services. Employment Service staff are often used for the counseling and placement aspects of the projects.

Labor Standards

In all these efforts, it is imperative that the health and welfare of American youth be safeguarded. The Bureau of Labor Standards administers a program to improve the working conditions of employed youth. Many young people, whether or not they are enrolled in school, work either by choice or necessity. In calendar year 1966, over 11 million boys and girls 14 through 19 years of age had some paid work experience during the year.1/ There is a continuing need, therefore, to develop and promote, both on State and national levels, labor standards that will assure that employment of these young people is not detrimental to their health and well-being, is performed under safe and desirable working conditions, and does not interfere with their schooling.

The Bureau, through research and analysis, develops and promotes regulatory labor standards for employment of youth under the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Under these provisions, employment of 14- and 15-year-olds is limited to occupations which will not interfere with their schooling, health, and general well-being. Also under these provisions, the Bureau sets an 18-year minimum age for employment in nonagricultural occupations which, after study, have been determined to be particularly hazardous for youth under 18 years of age. A 16-year minimum age is set by the Bureau for employment in agricultural occupations which, after study, have been determined to be particularly hazardous for the employment of children under 16.

The Bureau has developed cooperative agreements with 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, under which State employment certificates are accepted as proof of age under the Fair Labor Standards Act, thus providing for employers and minors a single certificate system to aid in the placement of young people in legal and suitable employment. In 4 States in

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1/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report on Work Experience of the Population, 1966.

which there is no State system, the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions issue Federal certificates of age. Special arrangements for proof of age are made in Alaska.

The Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U.S. Department of Labor, administer and enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Both these Federal laws, in addition to the standards applying to wages and hours, provide minimum ages for employment of youth.

Approximately 1,000 investigators assigned to work out of ten WHPC Regional Offices and in Puerto Rico make investigations to determine compliance with the provisions of these Federal laws.

Investigations during fiscal 1967 disclosed 18,536 minors illegally employed under the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Public Contracts Act. Of these, 14,335 were found in industrial employment and 4,201 minors under 16 were found illegally employed during school hours in agriculture. Of these latter minors, 1,131 were migrants. Out of 2,281 farms investigated, 1,182 farms, or 52%, were illegally employing minors.

Cooperative efforts with the schools have resulted in many youngsters returning to the classroom. Investigators also work with employers to determine the necessary changes that can be made so that, where advisable, the illegally employed minor need not lose his job but can be kept on legally.

There are millions of young workers not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act who also require protection. The Bureau of Labor Standards conducts a program of advisory and consultative services concerning labor standards for younger workers. This program includes giving technical advisory assistance upon request to State labor departments, legislative commissions, labor and management organizations, or interested citizens concerning ways to improve State child labor laws and regulations. The Bureau develops and promotes advisory labor standards for young workers through publications and articles based on research and analysis of employment conditions, and through participation with interested agencies and organizations in conferences on youth problems and programs.

EXPENDITURES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOR STANDARDS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years
(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment services administration 1/.......	11	23	45	62	66
Wage and child labor standards.....	*	1	1	1	1
Total........................	12	24	46	63	67

1/ Includes salaries and expense

*Less than $500,000

OTHER PROGRAMS, INCLUDING HOUSING

Expenditures for other programs aiding children and youth will amount to $301 million in fiscal 1968. The largest part of this total will be spent on programs to aid or to provide for improved housing. Of the total programs in the Department of Housing and Urban Development will account for $174 million.

The importance of these housing programs cannot be overlooked. Slums, urban and rural, are the hallmark of poverty. Adequate housing for people too poor to escape the slums is essential if gains are to be made in the war on poverty.

EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years
(In million of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Estimate	1968 Estimate
Department of Housing and Urban Development:					
Low rent public housing......	80	102	135	151	157
Other........................	-	-	-	3	17
Department of Agriculture:					
Farmers Home Administration:					
Direct Loan Program......	166	169	95	44	127
Total................	246	271	231	198	301

The low rent public housing program will aid 1,540,000 children and youth. This program attempts to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing at rents within the means of low-income families. The difference between the families' ability to pay and the full housing cost is made up by this program.

Other Department of Housing and Urban Development programs include grants for neighborhood facilities totaling $9 million in fiscal year 1968, and an Open Spaces Land program which will total $8 million in 1968.

Complementing the urban programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Agriculture has a rural housing program. The Direct Loan Program in the Farmers Home Administration shows expenditures of $127 million for fiscal 1968. This program will give indirect aid to 1,250,000 children and youth.

Appendix A

TABLE A - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS BY AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.)

Agency and Program	New obligational anthority					Expenditures				
	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.
TOTAL	4,144,293	5,519,782	10,893,700	11,782,011	13,184,015	4,010,205	5,435,831	8,872,740	10,972,226	12,513,309
TOTAL, excluding services for active duty military personnel	3,687,737	4,944,471	10,273,803	10,904,582	12,389,515	3,555,380	4,863,721	8,257,842	10,103,497	11,715,747
Funds appropriated to the President:										
Office of Economic Opportunity:1/	--	--	914,379	2/ 961,000	1,167,000	--	--	624,269	2/ 1,021,300	1,192,400
Youth Programs:	--	--	575,000	536,000	616,000	--	--	490,200	615,000	592,800
Job Corps	--	--	304,000	211,000	295,000	--	--	245,000	315,000	280,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps	--	--	271,000	325,000	321,000	--	--	245,200	300,000	312,800
Community Action Programs	--	--	329,379	411,000	547,000	--	--	124,869	395,200	595,600
Head Start	--	--	179,782	352,000	337,000	--	--	75,715	275,000	470,000
Head Start Follow-Up	--	--	--	--	135,000	--	--	--	--	--
Upward Bound	--	--	25,000	25,000	35,000	--	--	20,000	25,000	35,000
Remedial/Tutorial Education Program	--	--	17,000	10,000	10,000	--	--	10,000	10,000	10,000
Health	--	--	8,000	24,000	30,000	--	--	6,000	20,000	25,000
Other	--	--	99,597	--	--	--	--	13,154	65,200	55,600
Migrant Agricultural Workers Programs:	--	--	10,000	14,000	4,000	--	--	9,200	11,100	4,000
Migrant Youth Education	--	--	9,000	10,000	--	--	--	8,300	8,100	--
Migrant Day Care	--	--	1,000	4,000	4,000	--	--	900	3,000	4,000
Department of Agriculture:	532,489	524,268	760,985	677,550	640,333	502,113	546,124	517,838	539,191	695,134
Salaries and expenses:										
Nutrition and Consumer Use Research	37	45	594	84	84	37	38	217	310	310
Cooperative State Research Service:										
Payments to Agricultural Experiment stations under the Hatch Act	900	930	940	950	1,000	881	927	938	950	1,000
Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses:										
Payments to States and Puerto Rico	17,000	19,500	23,200	24,100	24,800	16,900	19,500	23,300	24,100	24,900
Soil Conservation Services:										
Conservation operations	--	--	182	188	188	--	--	182	188	188
Consumer and Marketing Service:										
General and Special Funds:										
Special Milk Program	85,000	99,997	103,000	104,000	104,000	82,210	95,370	97,004	104,000	104,000
School Lunch Program	153,657	169,993	202,000	213,605	243,735	152,550	169,596	196,658	213,455	242,710
Food Stamp Program	--	9,173	44,996	62,775	87,750	--	9,173	31,271	61,920	86,850
Removal of Surplus Agricultural Commodities	125,990	166,596	207,191	225,255	125,145	83,028	82,892	72,771	90,470	108,236
Farmer's Home Administration:										
Direct Loan Account	149,905	58,034	178,882	46,593	53,631	166,507	168,628	95,497	43,798	126,940
Department of Defense:	867,420	1,016,008	1,142,689	1,460,540	1,407,954	849,045	1,022,634	1,096,623	1,453,319	1,403,336
Department of Defense excluding services for active duty military personnel	410,864	440,697	522,792	583,111	613,454	394,220	450,524	481,725	584,590	605,774
Dependent Schools (overseas):	49,200	65,200	79,050	85,040	93,596	48,100	64,500	78,700	84,700	93,100
Army	25,500	34,000	41,586	42,755	47,702	25,000	33,700	41,435	42,730	47,435
Navy	4,500	5,000	5,456	6,539	7,724	4,300	4,800	5,425	6,490	7,640
Air Force	19,200	26,200	31,565	35,260	37,682	18,800	26,000	31,400	35,000	37,540
Other	--	--	443	486	488	--	--	440	480	485
Service Academies:	93,000	93,000	133,223	118,815	120,520	85,000	92,000	101,040	131,234	120,820
Army	22,000	21,000	61,545	37,800	53,636	21,000	21,000	40,710	50,716	47,809
Navy	35,000	41,000	32,529	44,136	38,062	33,000	36,000	33,517	38,123	38,651
Air Force	36,000	31,000	39,149	36,879	28,822	31,000	35,000	26,813	42,395	34,360
Undergraduate College Programs:	16,500	18,500	24,797	30,344	34,698	16,300	18,300	24,585	29,940	34,215
Army	1,000	1,000	2,047	4,055	5,826	1,000	1,000	1,990	3,950	5,700
Navy	13,000	14,000	16,818	18,807	20,055	12,900	13,900	16,745	18,640	19,915
Air Force	2,500	3,500	5,932	7,482	8,817	2,400	3,400	5,850	7,350	8,600

Technical Training of Military Personnel:	424,600	530,600	568,265	797,300	697,600	423,800	528,700	564,770	790,900	702,700
Army	136,800	170,900	177,100	359,000	271,700	136,500	170,500	176,600	355,000	275,000
Navy	92,400	115,500	154,165	156,800	163,300	92,300	115,200	154,100	156,500	163,700
Air Force	195,400	244,200	237,000	281,500	262,600	195,000	243,000	234,070	279,400	264,000
Medical Care of Active Duty Personnel:	31,956	44,711	51,632	80,165	96,900	31,025	43,410	50,128	77,829	94,862
Army	11,025	16,174	19,104	38,541	49,478	10,704	15,703	18,547	37,418	47,975
Navy	12,266	17,533	20,313	26,757	31,031	11,908	17,023	19,721	25,978	30,651
Air Force	8,665	11,004	12,215	14,867	16,391	8,413	10,684	11,860	14,433	16,236
Medical Care of Dependents:	252,164	263,997	285,722	348,876	364,640	244,820	275,724	277,400	338,716	357,639
Army	89,203	99,353	100,294	144,986	156,681	86,605	96,459	97,373	140,764	151,920
Navy	75,345	65,604	86,595	94,869	98,263	73,151	83,110	84,073	92,106	97,063
Air Force	87,616	99,040	98,833	109,021	109,696	85,064	96,155	95,954	105,846	108,656
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:	2,100,456	3,066,692	6,902,478	7,703,817	8,555,363	2,068,859	2,989,733	5,489,593	6,696,172	7,889,883
Office of Education:	442,280	610,715	3,142,603	3,634,830	3,781,567	418,148	575,638	1,841,559	2,711,349	3,225,536
Elementary and Secondary Education	--	--	1,151,000	1,312,410	1,692,000	--	--	815,098	1,219,900	1,413,441
School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas	247,435	346,008	438,078	439,137	439,137	258,198	343,111	409,593	421,600	421,600
National Teacher Corps	--	--	9,500	20,000	36,000	--	--	362	8,000	21,000
Higher Education Activities	2,502	11,950	815,073	888,594	1,123,194	2,502	11,950	149,559	507,478	865,387
Expansion & Improvement of Vocational Education	40,863	41,877	260,602	285,177	267,061	39,140	41,474	135,779	231,437	228,451
Library and Community Services	--	--	--	--	37,250	--	--	--	--	37,200
Educational Improvement for the Handicapped	1,150	3,095	28,300	40,625	53,400	369	2,504	15,802	25,242	37,700
Research and training	3,200	6,985	70,000	70,000	99,900	2,939	5,015	19,648	49,800	66,660
Civil Rights Education	--	--	8,000	8,028	30,000	--	--	5,291	8,100	21,000
Arts and Humanities Educational Activities	--	--	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	--	427	870	950
Defense Educational Activities	147,130	200,800	361,000	366,000	--	115,000	171,584	290,000	326,000	163,952
Student Loan Insurance Fund	--	--	50	3,200	--	--	--	--	-257	-297
Higher Education Loan Fund	--	--	--	200,659	2,625	--	--	--	-86,821	-51,508
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration:	11,580	19,700	47,916	68,199	90,700	11,233	18,900	47,916	68,199	87,100
Grants for Rehabilitation Services and Facilities	8,875	14,600	36,489	55,180	74,800	8,560	14,100	36,489	55,180	72,400
Research and Training	2,705	5,100	11,320	12,849	15,700	2,673	4,800	11,320	12,849	14,500
Grants for Correctional Rehabilitation Study	--	--	107	170	200	--	--	107	170	200
Public Health Service:#	71,200	187,031	344,050	396,677	427,264	61,760	153,078	274,668	320,357	349,187
Health Manpower Education and Utilization:										
Nursing Student Loans	--	8,437	19,575	25,518	31,100	--	8,374	13,180	17,596	19,700
Loans to Schools of Nursing and Nursing Students grants	--	--	--	2,750	--	--	--	--	2,700	50
Bureau of State Services:										
Community Health:										
Chronic Diseases and health of the aged	--	11,700	20,700	22,900	7,000	--	5,700	13,443	18,711	11,244
Community Health Practice and Research:										
Migrant Health and Mental Retardation Programs	--	6,700	19,157	21,849	7,764	--	4,850	13,882	15,833	5,626
Student Loan Programs - Nursing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		500
Communicable Disease activities:										
Community Immunization Grants	--	244	4,778	12,974	9,100	--	150	3,500	10,000	10,000
Comprehensive Health Planning and Services:	500	1,050	3,240	6,086	52,200	480	1,020	3,185	6,031	40,104
Tuberculosis Special Project Grants	--	250	1,940	2,990	3,500	--	250	1,940	2,990	3,500
Venereal Disease Special Project Grants	500	800	1,300	1,300	1,500	480	770	1,245	1,245	1,400
Bloc and Project Health Grants to States	--	--	--	1,796	47,200	--	--	--	1,796	35,204

Based on the organization of PHS prior to the reorganization of 1967.

Appendix A

TABLE A - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS BY AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.)--continued

Agency and Program	New obligational authority					Expenditures				
	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.
Bureau of Medical Services:	70,700	158,900	276,600	304,600	320,100	61,280	132,984	227,478	249,486	261,963
Hospitals and Medical Care:										
Inpatient and Outpatient	4,500	4,500	5,500	5,700	5,500	4,300	4,300	5,250	5,519	5,349
Indian Health Activities	21,200	24,400	29,100	31,900	32,600	20,580	23,684	28,228	30,967	31,614
National Institutes of Health	45,000	130,000	242,000	267,000	282,000	36,400	105,000	194,000	213,000	225,000
Saint Elizabeth's Hospital:										
Salaries and Expenses:										
Hospital and Treatment	175	210	250	250	250	150	175	210	211	203
*Social Security Administration3/:	999,000	1,435,000	2,169,000	2,182,000	2,615,000	999,000	1,435,000	2,169,000	2,182,000	2,615,000
Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund										
Benefit Payments	990,000	1,420,000	2,140,000	2,150,000	2,230,000	990,000	1,420,000	2,140,000	2,150,000	2,230,000
Proposed legislation	--	--	--	--	350,000	--	--	--	--	350,000
Administrative Expenses	9,000	15,000	29,000	32,000	35,000	9,000	15,000	29,000	32,000	35,000
Welfare Administration:	569,954	795,702	1,171,610	1,397,550	1,572,253	569,672	793,091	1,134,966	1,385,828	1,568,622
Grants to States for Public Assistance:	523,454	719,006	977,860	1,163,443	1,294,933	523,454	719,006	977,860	1,163,443	1,294,933
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:										
Basic	467,115	624,558	701,090	774,726	794,306	467,115	624,558	701,090	774,726	794,306
Unemployed parents	--	--	64,500	64,900	66,000	--	--	64,500	64,900	66,000
Foster Care	--	--	2,200	2,600	2,700	--	--	2,200	2,600	2,700
Services, Administration, and Training	54,314	90,948	188,734	197,957	210,627	54,314	90,948	188,734	197,957	210,627
Vendor Medical care payments	2,025	3,300	21,000	123,000	221,000	2,025	3,300	21,000	123,000	221,000
Demonstration projects in Public Assistance	--	200	336	260	300	--	200	336	260	300
Children's Bureau:	46,500	76,036	187,000	225,900	277,320	46,218	73,435	149,197	213,850	268,650
Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare:										
Maternal and Child Health Services	17,500	25,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	17,443	24,888	40,811	48,700	50,000
Services for Crippled Children	16,000	25,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	15,873	24,727	42,383	47,250	49,850
Child Welfare Services	13,000	25,702	40,000	46,000	46,000	12,902	23,500	38,600	46,100	45,800
Research, Training, and Demonstration Projects in Child Welfare	--	334	3,000	3,500	4,000	--	320	2,375	4,500	3,200
Special Project Grants for Maternal and Infant Care	--	--	30,000	30,000	30,000	--	--	15,000	30,000	30,000
Special Project Grants for Health of School and PreSchool Children	--	--	15,000	32,000	40,000	--	--	1,000	25,000	35,000
Training Grants in Child Welfare	--	--	5,000	5,500	6,200	--	--	5,051	5,500	6,000
Training of Professional Personnel for the Care of Crippled Children	--	--	--	4,000	7,000					
Research Projects Relating to Maternal and Child						--	--	--	2,000	5,000
Health and Crippled Children's Services	--	--	4,000	4,900	6,120	--	--	3,977	4,800	5,800
Improvements in Child Health Programs	--	--	--	--	38,000	--	--	--	--	38,000
Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development:	--	660	6,750	8,207	--	--	650	7,909	8,535	5,039
Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses:										
Grants and Contracts for Demonstration and Evaluation Projects (demonstration and training projects and technical assistance services)	--	660	6,750	8,207	--	--	650	7,909	8,535	5,039
Special Institutions:	6,267	16,834	18,223	21,007	48,025	8,896	13,849	16,611	20,078	24,235
American Printing House for the Blind:										
Grants for Education of the Blind:	400	739	1,000	1,028	1,225	400	739	1,000	1,028	1,225
National Technical Institute for the Deaf:										
Establishment and Operation	--	--	420	491	2,615	--	--	55	250	500
Model Secondary School for the Deaf:										
Education for the Deaf	--	--	--	--	700	--	--	--	--	375
Gallaudet College:										
Advanced Education for the Deaf	1,229	2,543	2,685	2,612	5,074	2,075	1,983	3,620	2,900	3,360
Howard University:										

Higher Education	4,638	13,552	14,118	16,876	38,411	6,421	11,127	11,936	15,900	18,775
General Administration and other:	--	1,500	8,826	3,304	20,304	--	2	4,663	8,150	20,000
Educational Television facilities:										
Grants for Acquisition and Installation of Educational Television apparatus	--	1,500	8,826	3,304	20,304	--	2	4,663	8,150	20,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development:	330,826	411,083	442,818	182,825	548,780	281,057	385,547	447,578	501,450	511,750
Renewal Assistance Administration:										
Renewal and Housing Assistance:										
Grants for Neighborhood Facilities	--	--	7,200	10,200	25,200	--	--	--	1,800	9,000
Low Rent Public Housing	80,826	111,083	135,318	158,460	165,300	79,743	101,973	134,919	151,050	156,750
College Housing Loans	250,000	300,000	300,000	7,365	338,280	201,314	283,574	312,359	347,000	338,000
Metropolitan Development:										
Land and Facilities Development Administration:										
Open Space Land Programs	--	--	300	6,800	20,000	--	--	300	1,600	8,000
Department of the Interior:	53,219	65,397	82,159	91,248	94,820	50,929	63,400	80,040	89,120	92,690
Bureau of Indian Affairs:										
Education and Welfare Services:										
Welfare and Guidance Services	3,019	4,497	6,159	6,448	6,820	2,929	4,400	6,040	6,320	6,690
Educational assistance, Facilities and Services	50,200	60,900	76,000	84,800	88,000	48,000	59,000	74,000	82,800	86,000
Department of Labor:4/	15,775	48,242	156,892	175,146	188,035	15,441	43,303	127,707	142,414	152,786
Manpower Administration:										
Manpower Development and Training Activities:										
Training and Allowance Payments	--	17,500	99,900	97,500	105,390	--	12,900	70,900	68,300	73,800
Office of Manpower Administrator:										
Research and Experimental and Demonstration Programs for Training Youth	--	1,800	4,000	3,000	4,100	--	1,800	4,000	3,000	4,100
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training:										
Apprenticeship programs for youth	4,047	5,212	7,018	8,180	8,416	3,732	4,938	6,853	7,935	8,252
Bureau of Employment Security:5/										
*Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration	11,333	22,827	45,327	65,760	69,288	11,333	22,827	45,327	62,493	65,843
Wage and Labor Standards:										
Bureau of Labor Standards,										
Improving Working Conditions of Wage Earners	119	485	166	165	250	100	420	140	145	200
Wage and Hour Division, Salaries and Expenses:										
Administration of the Child Labor Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act	225	325	400	450	500	225	325	400	450	500
Women's Bureau	51	93	87	91	91	51	93	87	91	91
Veterans Administration:	156,000	203,804	266,569	294,205	319,610	156,000	203,804	266,569	294,205	319,610
Compensation and Pensions	144,543	178,100	235,553	263,463	291,663	144,543	178,100	235,553	263,463	291,663
Readjustment Benefits:										
Education and Training of Dependents	11,457	25,704	31,016	30,742	27,947	11,457	25,704	31,016	30,742	27,947

Appendix A

TABLE A - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS BY AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.)--continued

Agency and Program	New obligational authority					Expenditures				
	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.
Civil Service Commission 3/:	10,365	82,145	116,232	132,725	152,920	10,365	82,145	116,232	132,725	152,920
Bureau of Retirement and Insurance:										
*Retirement and Disability Trust Fund	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,500	33,400	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,500	33,400
*Employees Health Benefits Fund	--	64,900	89,832	102,225	119,520	--	64,900	89,832	102,225	119,520
National Science Foundation:	47,947	73,552	77,578	72,825	80,000	46,600	70,550	75,370	72,200	73,600
Pre-college Education in Science Division:										
Cooperative college-school program and special projects	--	1,502	1,957	2,750	8,750	--	1,450	1,900	2,000	4,500
High school student science training program and projects	4,458	2,932	3,573	3,225	4,600	4,300	2,900	3,500	3,200	3,600
Course content improvement--pre-college	4,522	6,614	7,164	9,150	11,500	4,400	6,500	7,000	9,000	10,500
Institutes and Programs for Elementary and High School Teachers	32,810	40,489	38,236	35,325	28,750	32,000	39,000	38,000	36,000	32,000
Division of Undergraduate Education in Science:										
Science Education for Undergraduate Students	2,871	6,047	7,988	5,045	6,450	2,800	6,000	7,000	5,000	5,500
Institutes and Programs for College Teachers	2,482	5,224	5,277	6,600	7,600	2,400	5,000	5,270	6,000	6,500
College Course Content Improvement	804	3,010	5,647	6,730	8,350	700	2,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Undergraduate Instructional Equipment	--	7,734	7,736	4,000	4,000	--	7,700	7,700	5,000	4,000
*Railroad Retirement Board 3/:	29,796	28,591	30,921	30,130	29,200	29,796	28,591	30,921	30,130	29,200
Railroad Retirement Account:										
Survivors Benefits	25,355	25,800	28,800	28,100	27,300	25,355	25,800	28,800	28,100	27,300
Processing Survivors claims	450	380	370	380	350	450	380	370	380	350
Railroad Unemployment Benefits and Funds:										
Maternity Benefits	3,891	2,336	1,701	1,600	1,500	3,891	2,336	1,701	1,600	1,500
Processing Maternity Benefits	100	75	50	50	50	100	75	50	50	50

* Trust Fund

1/ Neighborhood Youth Corps and Special Impact programs are delegated to and administered by the Department of Labor.

2/ An additional supplemental appropriation of $75 million for Summer 1967 programs adds to expenditures during the last part of F.Y. 1967 and early 1968. Summer NYC had additional expenditures of $47 million and youth educational, recreational and related programs had additional expenditures of nearly $28 million.

3/ Benefit expenditures from the trust fund are substituted for new obligational authority data since appropriations for these programs generally consist of receipts becoming available.

4/ Expenditures for 1966, 1967 and 1968 do not include Neighborhood Youth Corps and Special Impact programs administered by the Department of Labor by delegation from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

5/ Includes salaries and expenses.

Appendix B

TABLE B - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS OR PORTIONS OF PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS, BY CATEGORY, AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.)

Category, Agency, and Program	New obligational authority					Expenditures				
	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.
TOTAL	4,144,293	5,519,782	10,893,700	11,782,011	13,184,015	4,010,205	5,435,831	8,872,740	10,972,226	12,513,309
TOTAL, excluding services for active duty military personnel	3,687,737	4,944,471	10,273,803	10,904,582	12,389,515	3,555,380	4,863,721	8,257,842	10,103,497	11,715,747
EDUCATION AND TRAINING:	1,416,998	1,852,917	5,547,637	6,001,434	6,657,679	1,332,747	1,783,355	3,895,654	5,460,010	6,072,041
Education and training, excluding services for active duty military personnel	992,398	1,322,317	4,979,372	5,204,170	5,960,079	908,947	1,254,655	3,330,884	4,669,110	5,369,341
Funds appropriated to the President:										
Office of Economic Opportunity:1/	--	--	905,379	933,000[2]	1,133,000	--	--	617,369	998,300[2]	1,163,400
Youth Programs:			575,000	536,000	616,000			490,200	615,000	592,800
Job Corps	--	--	304,000	211,000	295,000	--	--	245,000	315,000	280,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps	--	--	271,000	325,000	321,000	--	--	245,200	300,000	312,800
Community Action Programs:	--	--	330,379	397,000	517,000	--	--	127,169	383,300	570,600
Head Start	--	--	179,782	352,000	337,000	--	--	75,715	275,000	470,000
Head Start Follow-Up	--	--	--	--	135,000	--	--	--	--	--
Remedial/Tutorial Education Program	--	--	17,000	10,000	10,000	--	--	10,000	10,000	10,000
Upward Bound	--	--	25,000	25,000	35,000	--	--	20,000	25,000	35,000
Other	--	--	99,597	--	--	--	--	13,154	65,200	55,600
Migrant Agricultural Workers Programs:										
Migrant Youth Education	--	--	9,000	10,000	--	--	--	8,300	8,100	--
Department of Agriculture:	17,000	19,500	23,200	24,100	24,800	16,900	19,500	23,300	24,100	24,900
Extension Service:										
Payments to States and Puerto Rico	17,000	19,500	23,200	24,100	24,800	16,900	19,500	23,300	24,100	24,900
Department of Defense:	583,300	707,300	805,335	1,031,499	946,414	573,200	703,500	769,095	1,036,774	950,835
Department of Defense, excluding services for active duty military personnel	158,700	176,700	237,070	234,199	248,814	149,400	174,800	204,325	245,874	248,135
Dependent schools (overseas):	49,200	65,200	79,050	85,040	93,596	48,100	64,500	78,700	84,700	93,100
Army	25,500	34,000	41,586	42,755	47,702	25,000	33,700	41,435	42,730	47,435
Navy	4,500	5,000	5,456	6,539	7,724	4,300	4,800	5,425	6,490	7,640
Air Force	19,200	26,200	31,565	35,260	37,682	18,800	26,000	31,400	35,000	37,540
Other	--	--	443	486	488	--	--	440	480	485
Service Academies:	93,000	93,000	133,223	118,815	120,520	85,000	92,000	101,040	131,234	120,820
Army	22,000	21,000	61,545	37,800	53,636	21,000	21,000	40,710	50,716	47,809
Navy	35,000	41,000	32,529	44,136	38,062	33,000	36,000	33,517	38,123	38,651
Air Force	36,000	31,000	39,149	36,879	28,822	31,000	35,000	26,813	42,395	34,360
Undergraduate College Program:	16,500	18,500	24,797	30,344	34,698	16,300	18,300	24,585	29,940	34,215
Army	1,000	1,000	2,047	4,055	5,826	1,000	1,000	1,990	3,950	5,700
Navy	13,000	14,000	16,818	18,807	20,055	12,900	13,900	16,745	18,640	19,915
Air Force	2,500	3,500	5,932	7,482	8,817	2,400	3,400	5,850	7,350	8,600
Technical Training of Military Personnel:	424,600	530,600	568,265	797,300	697,600	423,800	528,700	564,770	790,900	702,700
Army	136,800	170,900	177,100	359,000	271,700	136,500	170,500	176,600	355,000	275,000
Navy	92,400	115,500	154,165	156,800	163,300	92,300	115,200	154,100	156,500	163,700
Air Force	195,400	244,200	237,000	281,500	262,600	195,000	243,000	234,070	279,400	264,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:	453,047	641,449	3,218,211	3,708,423	3,901,332	431,544	601,889	1,911,392	2,788,859	3,321,207
Office of Education:										
Elementary and Secondary Educational Activities	--	--	1,151,000	1,312,410	1,692,000	--	--	815,098	1,219,900	1,413,441
School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas	247,435	346,008	438,078	439,137	439,137	258,198	343,111	409,593	421,600	421,600
National Teachers Corps	--	--	9,500	20,000	36,000	--	--	362	8,000	21,000
Higher Education Activities	2,502	11,950	815,073	888,594	1,123,194	2,502	11,950	149,559	507,478	865,387
Expansion and Improvement of Vocational Education	40,863	41,877	260,602	285,177	267,061	39,140	41,474	135,779	231,437	228,451
Libraries and Community Services (Higher)	--	--	--	--	37,250	--	--	--	--	37,200
Educational Improvement of the Handicapped	1,150	3,095	28,300	40,625	53,400	369	2,504	15,802	25,242	37,700

Research and Training	3,200	6,985	70,000	70,000	99,900	2,939	5,015	19,648	49,800	66,660
Civil Rights Educational Activities	--	--	8,000	8,028	30,000	--	--	5,291	8,100	21,000
Arts and Humanities Educational Activities	--	--	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	--	427	870	950
Defense Educational Activities (Higher)	147,130	200,800	361,000	366,000	--	115,000	171,584	290,000	326,000	163,952
Student Loan Insurance Fund	--	--	50	3,200	--	--	--	--	-257	-297
Higher Education Loan Fund	--	--	--	200,659	2,625	--	--	--	-86,821	-51,508
Special Institutions:	6,267	16,834	18,223	21,007	48,025	8,896	13,849	16,611	20,078	24,235
American Printing House for the Blind	400	739	1,000	1,028	1,225	400	739	1,000	1,028	1,225
National Technical Institute for the Deaf	--	--	420	491	2,615	--	--	55	250	500
Model Secondary School for the Deaf	--	--	--	--	700	--	--	--	--	375
Gallaudet College for the Deaf	1,229	2,543	2,685	2,612	5,074	2,075	1,983	3,620	2,900	3,360
Howard University	4,638	13,552	14,118	16,876	38,411	6,421	11,127	11,936	15,900	18,775
General Administration:	--	1,500	8,826	3,304	20,304	--	2	4,663	8,150	20,000
Educational Television (Grants for acquisition and installation of apparatus)	--	1,500	8,826	3,304	20,304	--	2	4,663	8,150	20,000
Welfare Administration:	4,500	12,400	48,559	49,282	51,436	4,500	12,400	48,559	49,282	51,436
Grants to States for Public Assistance: Services, Administration, and Training--Aid to Families with Dependent Children	4,500	12,400	48,559	49,282	51,436	4,500	12,400	48,559	49,282	51,436
Department of Housing and Urban Development:	250,000	300,000	300,000	7,365	338,280	201,314	283,574	312,359	347,000	338,000
College Housing Loans	250,000	300,000	300,000	7,365	338,280	201,314	283,574	312,359	347,000	338,000
Department of the Interior:	50,200	60,900	76,000	84,800	88,000	48,000	59,000	74,000	82,800	86,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:										
Educational Assistance, Facilities, and Services	50,200	60,900	76,000	84,800	88,000	48,000	59,000	74,000	82,800	86,000
Department of Labor:3/	4,047	24,512	110,918	108,680	117,906	3,732	19,638	81,753	79,235	86,152
Manpower Administration:	--	19,300	103,900	100,500	109,490	--	14,700	74,900	71,300	77,900
Manpower Development and Training Activities	--	17,500	99,900	97,500	105,390	--	12,900	70,900	68,300	73,800
Office of Manpower Administrator:										
Demonstration Projects:										
Research and Experimental and Demonstration Programs.	-- --	1,800	4,000	3,000	4,100	--	1,800	4,000	3,000	4,100
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training:										
Apprenticeship Programs	4,047	5,212	7,081	8,180	8,416	3,732	4,938	6,853	7,935	8,252
Veterans Administration:	11,457	25,704	31,016	30,742	27,947	11,457	25,704	31,016	30,742	27,947
Readjustment Benefits:										
Education and Training	11,457	25,704	31,016	30,742	27,947	11,457	25,704	31,016	30,742	27,947
National Science Foundation:	47,947	73,552	77,578	72,825	80,000	46,600	70,550	75,370	72,200	73,600
Pre-college and Science Division:	41,790	51,537	50,930	50,450	53,600	40,700	49,850	50,400	50,200	50,600
Cooperative College-School Science Program	--	1,502	1,957	2,750	8,750	--	1,450	1,900	2,000	4,500
High School Student Science Training Programs and Projects	4,458	2,932	3,573	3,225	4,600	4,300	2,900	3,500	3,200	3,600
Pre-College Course Content Improvement	4,522	6,614	7,164	9,150	11,500	4,400	6,500	7,000	9,000	10,500
Institutes and Programs for Elementary and High School Teachers	32,810	40,489	38,236	35,325	28,750	32,000	39,000	38,000	36,000	32,000

Appendix B

TABLE B - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS OR PORTIONS OF PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS, BY CATEGORY, AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.)--continued

Category, Agency and Program	New obligational authority					Expenditures				
	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.
Division of Undergraduate Education in Science:	6,157	22,015	26,648	22,375	26,400	5,900	20,700	24,970	22,000	23,000
Science Education for Undergraduate Students.	2,871	6,047	7,988	5,045	6,450	2,800	6,000	7,000	5,000	5,500
Institutes and Programs for College Teachers.	2,482	5,224	5,277	6,600	7,600	2,400	5,000	5,270	6,000	6,500
College Level Course Content Improvement	804	3,010	5,647	6,730	8,350	700	2,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Undergraduate Instructional Equipment	--	7,734	7,736	4,000	4,000	--	7,700	7,700	5,000	4,000
HEALTH:	395,011	616,560	941,237	1,247,743	1,482,244	377,087	592,613	824,160	1,141,738	1,382,611
Health, excluding services for active duty military personnel	363,055	571,849	889,605	1,167,578	1,385,344	346,062	549,203	774,032	1,063,909	1,287,749
Funds appropriated to the President:	--	--	8,000	24,000	30,000	--	--	6,000	20,000	25,000
Office of Economic Opportunity:	--	--	8,000	24,000	30,000	--	--	6,000	20,000	25,000
Community Action Programs--Health	--	--	8,000	24,000	30,000	--	--	6,000	20,000	25,000
Department of Defense:	284,120	308,708	337,354	429,041	461,540	275,845	319,134	327,528	416,545	452,501
Department of Defense, excluding services for active duty military personnel	252,164	263,997	285,722	348,876	364,640	244,820	275,724	277,400	338,716	357,639
Care of Active Duty Personnel:	31,956	44,711	51,632	80,165	96,900	31,025	43,410	50,128	77,829	94,862
Army	11,025	16,174	19,104	38,541	49,478	10,704	15,703	18,547	37,418	47,975
Navy	12,266	17,533	20,313	26,757	31,031	11,908	17,023	19,721	25,978	30,651
Air Force	8,665	11,004	12,215	14,867	16,391	8,413	10,684	11,860	14,433	16,236
Care of Dependents:	252,164	263,997	285,722	348,876	364,640	244,820	275,724	277,400	338,716	357,639
Army	89,203	99,353	100,294	144,986	156,681	86,605	96,459	97,373	140,764	151,920
Navy	75,345	65,604	86,595	94,869	98,263	73,151	83,110	84,073	92,106	97,063
Air Force	87,616	99,040	98,833	109,021	109,696	85,064	96,155	95,954	105,846	108,656
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: .	106,900	240,541	504,300	690,827	869,634	97,251	206,168	399,049	601,318	784,040
Public Health Service:	71,200	187,031	344,050	396,677	427,264	61,760	153,078	274,668	320,357	349,187
Health, Manpower, Education, and Utilization:										
Nursing Student Loans	--	8,437	19,575	25,518	31,100	--	8,374	13,180	17,596	19,700
Grants and Loans to Schools of Nursing and Nursing Students	--	--	--	2,750	--	--	--	--	2,700	50
Chronic Diseases:										
Heart disease control, neurological and sensory disease control, smoking and health, mental retardation	--	11,700	20,700	22,900	7,000	--	5,700	13,443	18,711	11,244
Community Health Services:										
Migrant Health and Mental Retardation Programs	--	6,700	19,157	21,849	7,764	--	4,850	13,882	15,833	5,626
Nurses Training Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Communicable Disease:										
Grants for Community Immunization	--	244	4,778	12,974	9,100	--	150	3,500	10,000	10,000
Comprehensive Health Planning:										
TB Special Project Grants	--	250	1,940	2,990	3,500	--	250	1,940	2,990	3,500
VD Special Project Grants	500	800	1,300	1,300	1,500	480	770	1,245	1,245	1,400
Grants to States	--	--	--	1,796	47,200	--	--	--	1,796	35,204
Hospitals and Medical Care:										
Inpatient and outpatient care	4,500	4,500	5,500	5,700	5,500	4,300	4,300	5,250	5,519	5,349
Indian Health Activities	21,200	24,400	29,100	31,900	32,600	20,580	23,684	28,228	30,967	31,614
National Institutes of Health	45,000	130,000	242,000	267,000	282,000	36,400	105,000	194,000	213,000	225,000
Saint Elizabeth's Hospital:										
Salaries and Expenses	175	210	250	250	250	150	175	210	211	203
Welfare Administration:	35,525	53,300	160,000	293,900	442,120	35,341	52,915	124,171	280,750	434,650

Grants to States for Public Assistance:										
Aid to Families with Dependent Children-vendor medical care payments	2,025	3,300	21,000	123,000	221,000	2,025	3,300	21,000	123,000	221,000
Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare:	33,500	50,000	139,000	170,900	221,120	33,316	49,615	103,171	157,750	213,650
Maternal and Child Health Services	17,500	25,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	17,443	24,888	40,811	48,700	50,000
Services for Crippled Children	16,000	25,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	15,873	24,727	42,383	47,250	49,850
Special Project Grants for Maternal and Infant Care	--	--	30,000	30,000	30.000	--	--	15,000	30,000	30,000
Special Project Grants for Health of school and preschool children	--	--	15,000	32,000	40,000	--	--	1,000	25,000	35,000
Training of professional personnel for the care of crippled children	--	--	--	4,000	7,000	--	--	--	2,000	5,000
Research Projects Relating to Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services	--	--	4,000	4,900	6,120	--	--	3,977	4,800	5,800
Improvements in Child Health Programs ...	--	--	--	--	38,000	--	--	--	--	38,000
*[illegible]l Service Commission 4/:	--	64,900	89,832	102,225	119,520	--	64,900	89,832	102,225	119,520
[illegible]eau of Retirement and Insurance:										
Employee Health Benefits Fund	--	64,900	89,832	102,225	119,520	--	64,900	89,832	102,225	119,520
*Railroad Retirement Board 4/:										
Railroad Unemployment Benefits:	3,991	2,411	1,751	1,650	1,550	3,991	2,411	1,751	1,650	1,550
Maternity Benefits	3,891	2,336	1,701	1,600	1,500	3,891	2,336	1,701	1,600	1,500
Maternity Benefits (administration)	100	75	50	50	50	100	75	50	50	50
CASH BENEFITS:	1,648,872	2,283,844	3,231,544	3,350,409	3,834,651	1,648,811	2,283,783	3,231,473	3,350,329	3,834,569
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: .	1,466,115	2,059,558	2,936,790	3,024,226	3,478,006	1,466,115	2,059,558	2,936,790	3,024,226	3,478,006
*Social Security Administration:										
Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance 4/..............................	999,000	1,435,000	2,169,000	2,182,000	2,615,000	999,000	1,435,000	2,169,000	2,182,000	2,615,000
Benefit Payments	990,000	1,420,000	2,140,000	2,150,000	2,230,000	990,000	1,420,000	2,140,000	2,150,000	2,230,000
Proposed legislation	--	--	--	--	350,000	--	--	--	--	350,000
Administration Expenses	9,000	15,000	29,000	32,000	35,000	9,000	15,000	29,000	32,000	35,000
Welfare Administration	467,115	624,558	767,790	842,226	863,006	467,115	624,558	767,790	842,226	863,006
Grants to States for Public Assistance:										
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:										
Basic	467,115	624,558	701,090	774,726	794,306	467,115	624,558	701,090	774,726	794,306
Unemployed Parents	--	--	64,500	64,900	66,000	--	--	64,500	64,900	66,000
Foster Care	--	--	2,200	2,600	2,700	--	--	2,200	2,600	2,700
Department of Interior:	2,044	2,761	3,631	3,740	3,932	1,983	2,700	3,560	3,660	3,850
Bureau of Indian Affairs:										
General assistance	2,044	2,761	3,631	3,740	3,932	1,983	2,700	3,560	3,660	3,850
Veterans Administration:	144,543	178,100	235,553	263,463	291,663	144,543	178,100	235,553	263,463	291,663
Compensation and Pension	144,543	178,100	235,553	263,463	291,663	144,543	178,100	235,553	263,463	291,663
*Civil Service Commission 4/:	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,500	33,400	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,500	33,400
Retirement and Insurance	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,500	33,400	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,500	33,400

Appendix B

TABLE B - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS OR PORTIONS OF PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS, BY CATEGORY, AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.)--continued

Category, Agency, and Program	New obligational authority					Expenditures				
	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 est.	1968 est.
*Railroad Retirement Board 4/:	25,805	26,180	29,170	28,480	27,650	25,805	26,180	29,170	28,480	27,650
Survivor's Benefits	25,355	25,800	28,800	28,100	27,300	25,355	25,800	28,800	28,100	27,300
Administrative Expenses......................	450	380	370	380	350	450	380	370	380	350
SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND REHABILITATION SERVICES:	75,369	126,880	246,705	287,049	313,279	74,895	123,818	245,742	287.429	313,470
Funds Appropriated to the President:										
Office of Economic Opportunity	--	--	1,000	4,000	4,000	--	--	900	3,000	4,000
Migrant Agricultural Workers Program:										
Migrant Day Care	--	--	1,000	4,000	4,000	--	--	900	3,000	4,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:5/.	74,394	125,144	243,177	280,341	306,391	73,949	122,118	242,362	281,769	306,630
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration:	11,580	19,700	47,916	68,199	90,700	11,233	18,900	47,916	68,199	87,100
Grants (to States) for Rehabilitation Services and Facilities	8,875	14,600	36,489	55,180	74,800	8,560	14,100	36,489	55,180	72,400
Research and Training	2,705	5,100	11,320	12,849	15,700	2,673	4,800	11,320	12,849	14,500
Grants for Correctional Rehabilitation Study	--	--	107	170	200	--	--	107	170	200
Welfare Administration:	62,814	105,444	195,261	212,142	215,691	62,716	103,218	194,446	213,570	219,530
Grants to States for Public Assistance:										
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:										
Services, Administration, and Training .	12,900	30,322	81,600	88,200	95,845	12,900	30,322	81,600	88,200	95,845
Administration of cash aid	36,914	48,226	58,575	60,475	63,346	36.914	48,226	58,575	60,475	63,346
Demonstration Projects in Public Assistance.	--	200	336	260	300	--	200	336	260	300
Grants for Maternal and Child Welfare:										
Child Welfare Services	13,000	25,702	40,000	46,000	46,000	12,902	23,500	38,600	46,100	45,800
Research, Training or demonstration projects in child welfare	--	334	3,000	3,500	4,000	--	320	2,375	4,500	3,200
Training grants in child welfare	--	--	5,000	5,500	6,200	--	--	5,051	5,500	6,000
Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Affairs:										
Demonstration and Training Projects and Technical Assistance	--	660	6,750	8,207	--	--	650	7,909	8,535	5,039
Department of Interior:	975	1,736	2,528	2,708	2,888	946	1,700	2,480	2,660	2,840
Bureau of Indian Affairs:										
Child Welfare Assistance	975	1,736	2,528	2,708	2,888	946	1,700	2,480	2,660	2,840
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOR STANDARDS:	11,728	23,730	46,156	66,654	70,317	11,709	23,665	46,136	63,367	66,822
Department of Labor:	11,728	23,730	45,974	66,466	70,129	11,709	23,665	45,954	63,179	66 634
*Gránts to States for Unemployment Compensation & Employment Service Administration, including Salaries and expenses	11,333	22,827	45,327	65,760	69,288	11,333	22,827	45,327	62,493	65,843
Improving Working Conditions for Wage Earners ...	119	485	160	165	250	100	420	140	145	200
Enforcement of Child Labor Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act	225	325	400	450	500	225	325	400	450	500
Women's Bureau Services	51	93	87	91	91	51	93	87	91	91
Department of Agriculture:	--	--	182	188	188	--	--	182	188	188
Soil Conservation Services:										
Conservation Operations	--	--	182	188	188	--	--	182	188	188
FOOD AND NUTRITION:	365,584	446,734	558,721	606,669	561,714	318,706	357,996	398,859	471,105	543,106
Department of Agriculture:	365,584	446,734	558,721	606,669	561,714	318,706	357,996	398,859	471,105	543,106
Agricultural Research Service:										

Nutrition and Consumer Use Research	37	45	594	84	84	37	38	217	310	310
Cooperative State Research Service:										
Payments to States (agricultural experiment stations)	900	930	940	950	1,000	881	927	938	950	1,000
Consumer and Marketing Services:										
Special Milk Programs	85,000	99,997	103,000	104,000	104,000	82,210	95,370	97,004	104,000	104,000
School Lunch Program	153,657	169,993	202,000	213,605	243,735	152,550	169,596	196,658	213,455	242,710
Food Stamp Program	--	9,173	44,996	62,775	87,750	--	9,173	31,271	61,920	86,850
Commodity Distribution Programs	125,990	166,596	207,191	225,255	125,145	83,028	82,892	72,771	90,470	108,236
ALL OTHER:	230,731	169,117	321,700	222,053	264,131	246,250	270,601	230,716	198,248	300,690
Department of Agriculture:	149,905	58,034	178,882	46,593	53,631	166,507	168,628	95,497	43,798	126,940
Farmers Home Administration:										
Direct Loan Amount	149,905	58,034	178,882	46,593	53,631	166,507	168,628	95,497	43,798	126,940
Department of Housing and Urban Development:	80,826	111,083	142,818	175,460	210,500	79,743	101,973	135,219	154,450	173,750
Renewal and Housing Assistance:	80,826	111,083	142,518	168,660	190,500	79,743	101,973	134,919	152,850	165,750
Grants for Neighborhood Facilities	--	--	7,200	10,200	25,200	--	--	--	1,800	9,000
Low Rent Public Housing	80,826	111,083	135,318	158,460	165,300	79,743	101,973	134,919	151,050	156,750
Metropolitan Development:										
Open Space Land Program	--	--	300	6,800	20,000	--	--	300	1,600	8,000

---

* Trust Fund

1/ Neighborhood Youth Corps and Special Impact programs are delegated to and administered by the Department of Labor.

2/ An additional supplemental appropriation of $75 million for Summer 1967 programs adds to expenditures during the last part of F.Y. 1967 and early 1968. Summer NYC had additional expenditures of $47 million and youth educational, recreational and related programs had additional expenditures of nearly $28 million.

3/ Expenditures for 1966, 1967, and 1968 do not include Neighborhood Youth Corps and Special Impact programs administered by the Department of Labor by delegation from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

4/ Benefit expenditures from the trust fund are substituted for new obligational authority data since appropriations for these programs generally consist of receipts becoming available.

5/ Based on organizational structure prior to 1967 reorganization.

Appendix C

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

June 14, 1966

TO : Principal Members of Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth

FROM : Katherine B. Oettinger, First Vice Chairman, ICCY and Chief, Children's Bureau

SUBJECT: ICCY Survey of Federal Programs Assisting Children and Youth

The Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth has complied and issued several descriptive statements about Federal programs aiding children and youth the latest of which was dated 1961. A comprehensive compilation of Federal funds expended for such programs and the numbers of individuals each program aids has never been published. Recent enactment of new programs and expansions and extensions of existing programs have increased the desirability of having an up-to-date inventory at hand.

Consideration of a proposal that the Interdepartmental Committee undertake the preparation of such an inventory was initiated at the ICCY meeting on February 8, 1966 with action taken then to set up a special Advisory Task Force under the chairmanship of the Interdepartmental Committee's 2nd Vice Chairman, Mr. Michael March. On March 8 this Task Force recommended that each member agency of the ICCY be asked to review the proposed schedule for obtaining the needed information and submit suggested changes for consideration of the Task Force. The attached schedule represents the incorporation of all feasible suggestions and the unanimous approval of the Interdepartmental Committee at its regular meeting on May 10, 1966.

This memorandum provides for submission of information by the various agencies for the preparation of this report by staff of the ICCY. Our plan is to work intensively this summer with the goal of publishing the report in September, 1966. The objective is to prepare a report which concisely describes each of the Federal programs or activities, the amount of funds expended for it, and, where possible, the number of people it serves out of its particular target universe. The overall Federal effort will be analyzed in an introductory section -- 30 to 50 pages -- which will try to put the picture in each of the principal categories into perspective in relation to the number of children and the proportion of the universe reached.

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As your agency's principal member of the Interdepartmental Committee you are asked to distribute the enclosed schedules and instructions to all appropriate agencies and offices in your agency and to facilitate necessary coordination with affected budget officers as well as securing appropriate clearances with fiscal and other officials.

If you have additional questions, please feel free to call Miss Mary E. Blake, Code 13, Extension 21701. Your completed forms should be submitted to Mary E. Blake, Executive Secretary, Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth, Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 4320 North by June 30, 1966.

Enclosures

Appendix C

June 14, 1966

TO : Agency Staff Completing ICCY Survey Forms

FROM : Michael March, Chairman ICCY Advisory Task Force on Survey of Federal Programs Assisting Children and Youth

SUBJECT: Instructions for Submitting Data

To provide the basic data for this governmentwide survey each agency that administers programs assisting children and youth (including any not represented in the ICCY membership) is asked to cooperate by:

> Completing the enclosed form for each appropriation account from which such a program is financed;
>
> In instances where an appropriation includes more than one of the nine following categories of aid in a large amount (over $5 million), appending supporting forms for each part of the appropriation financing: (a) health; (b) education and training; (c) cash income maintenance payments; (d) social and welfare services; (e) housing, (f) employment services and labor standards, (g) food and nutrition, (h) recreation, and (i) all other services or aid. If the reporting agency wants to highlight the activities covered by a particular appropriation by having subbreaks for activities which fall in a single category, it may append additional supporting forms.

Our basic intent is to include in the report those Federal programs or portions of programs which (a) provide benefits or services for children and youth directly as individuals with the objective of improving their welfare or (b) provide physical facilities which primarily serve children and youth. Generally, all services for youth under age 21 will be included. However, to round out the picture, a flexible definition would be used so that agencies could report entire programs which are properly classifiable as "youth serving," even if the age group extends a couple of years beyond the age 21 cutoff. For example, services to pregnant women should be covered as well as anti-poverty youth programs such as the NYC or Job Corps which keep enrollees for a year or two beyond age 21.

Appendix C

Inasmuch as the emphasis is on programs concentrating primarily on children and youth as a group, no effort will be made to estimate the proportion of benefit derived by children and youth from broader Federal programs which serve the general population at large (e.g., national defense, environmental or general health or Food and Drug measures, etc.). Fundamentally, the dividing line is between programs which have as their objective aid to children and youth, which should be included here, and programs which have a different objective but may incidentally help children and youth. In reporting programs it is emphasized that, except for large activities, it is sufficient to classify the appropriation according to its major purpose rather than splitting it into numerous small fragments. Administrative or overhead expenses should, where feasible, be reported with the program funds. Reporting agencies might consider to what extent data already compiled for their Planning-Programming--Budgeting system and for the OEO Survey of Poverty Related Programs can be used in filling out this report. International activities primarily to benefit children and youth of other nations should be omitted.

In providing the data requested in the form, the following guides should be followed:

> In reporting health programs include those which are primarily for children and youth or provide services to children and youth as individuals, directly or through vendor payments, or which provide prenatal services to women; but exclude general public health services or grants for health facilities which are not specifically for children and youth. Special Analysis H in the volume of Special Analyses accompanying the 1967 Budget contains a good inventory of health programs and describes the scope of this category. Please include training programs which are for personnel specializing in health care of children or youth in the "health" category.
>
> In the education and training category include all programs which are designed directly or indirectly to promote education and training per se for children and youth under 21. As a rough rule-of-thumb, it should be assumed that all undergraduate college education should be counted; but that aids and facilities for graduate and professional training should be excluded. The new youth-oriented Job Corps and NYC poverty programs should be included entirely, even though some individuals who serve may be over age 21. Special Analysis G from the 1967 Budget provides a good

> inventory of education and training programs. It also delineates well the scope of this category. However, in our analysis the special professional education or training for "health" or "welfare," or the other special categories listed on the form and separately financed on a categorical basis should be reported in those categories rather than in "education and training." In other words each special category will include the professional or special categorical training and research in each of the service fields covered in it. The "education and training" category will cover general or multi-purpose programs.
>
> In reporting Federal cash income maintenance payments, please fill in two separate forms: (a) One covering the cash benefits provided specifically as extra amounts for children and (b) one reporting the prorated administrative costs for this portion of the cash benefits program.
>
> In the other categories, please classify as appropriate all the other numerous Federal activities serving children and youth under age 21 or providing facilities for them. These categories will be social and welfare services, housing, employment services and labor standards, food and nutrition, recreation, and all other activities. For smaller programs, particularly, it will suffice to classify the whole amount according to major purpose.

Please use the standard form in every case. If the space on it is not adequate, append supporting attachments, one to a page, numbered A, B, C ....., and cross reference them at the appropriate place on the form. If you do not have exact figures, please make the best statistical estimate you can. Data are needed for all years, especially on funds, to permit a governmentwide analysis.

If the program does not service children and youth directly, please provide the appropriate measure for number aided in part C of the form and state what it is in a footnote. For example, for a construction program report the number of hospital beds, for a training program for teachers report number of teachers trained, etc. The "number aided" should be presented as in the Federal Budget -- that is, normally related to appropriations. Agencies desiring to provide data on numbers of children and youth indirectly served or to comment on quality of services, should append appropriate attachments.

Appendix C

While the financial data should be keyed to a "new obligational authority," i.e., appropriation basis, splits of programs may be made on an obligation basis and expenditure estimates prorated accordingly. Trust funds, such as OASDI, should be reported as in the Federal Budget, i.e., receipts are counted as new obligational authority and expenditures are reported as such.

In case there are additional questions, please feel free to call Miss Mary E. Blake, Code 13, extension 21701. Your completed forms should be submitted to Miss Mary E. Blake, Executive Secretary, Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth, Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 4320 North, by June 30, 1966.

Appendix C

ICCY SURVEY OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS AIDING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

A. Organization Administering Program

Agency ____
Bureau ____

B. Program Characteristics

Public Law or legal citation ______________ Year first enacted _______
Exact title of appropriation account ______________________________
Budget Document identification code ______________________________
Title of activity aiding C & Y ____________________________________
Is it (check one) ____ Portion of the appropriation? ____ Entire Appropriation? ____ Supporting sheet for a broader total?

Nature of aid (check) ____ Health; ____ Education and training; ____ Cash benefits; ____ Social and welfare services; ____ Housing; ____ Employment services and labor standards; ____ Food and nutrition; ____ Recreation; ____ All other.

Specific description of program, covering main purpose how it aids youth, relative Federal-State-local-private roles in financing and running it, and range of age group principally assisted

Analysis of population universe needing service or eligible and proportion reached currently (cite source for data)

C. Program Data (Should agree with 1967 Budget)

Fiscal year	New Obligation Authority (000's)	Expenditures (000's $)	Number of Children and youth aided	Matching State-local Govt. Funds (000's $)
1960 act.				
1965 act.				
1966 est.				
1967 est.				
1967 enacted*				

* Please provide this in addition if final action has been taken on 1967 appropriation.

D. Respondent

Name ____
Code ________________ Extension ________________

Appendix C February 2, 1967

Instructions for Submitting Data on Federal Programs Aiding Children and Youth

To provide the basic data for this governmentwide survey each agency that administers programs assisting children and youth should complete the enclosed form for each appropriation account from which such a program is financed in whole or in part. The funds should be classified by type of aid or service provided. The total should be carefully reconciled with the figures presented in the 1968 Budget.

Our basic intent is to include in the report those Federal programs or portions of programs which (a) provide benefits or services for children and youth directly as individuals with the objective of improving their welfare or (b) provide physical facilities which primarily serve children and youth. Generally, all services for youth under age 21 will be included. However, to round out the picture, a flexible definition would be used so that agencies could report entire programs which are properly classifiable as "youth serving," even if the age group extends a couple of years beyond the age 21 cutoff. For example, anti-poverty youth programs such as the NYC or Job Corps which keep enrollees for a year or two beyond age 21 should be covered. Also include services to pregnant women.

Inasmuch as the emphasis is on programs concentrating primarily on children and youth as a group, no effort will be made to estimate the proportion of benefit derived by children and youth from broader Federal programs which serve the general population at large (e.g., national defense, environmental or general health or Food and Drug measures, etc.). Fundamentally, the dividing line is between programs which have as their objective aid to children and youth, which should be included here, and programs which have a different objective but may incidentally help children and youth. In reporting programs it is emphasized that, except for large activities, it is sufficient to classify the appropriation according to its major purpose rather than splitting it into numerous small fragments. Administrative or overhead expenses should, where feasible, be reported with the program funds. Reporting agencies might consider to what extent data already compiled for their Planning-Programming-Budgeting system and for the OEO Survey of Poverty Related Programs can be used in filling out this report. International activities primarily to benefit children and youth of other nations should be omitted.

In providing the data requested in the form, the following guides should be followed:

> In reporting health programs include those which are primarily for children and youth or provide services to children and youth as individuals, directly or through vendor payments, or which provide prenatal services to women; but exclude general public health services or grants for health facilities which are not specifically for children and youth. Special Analysis H in the volume of Special Analyses accompanying the 1968 Budget contains a good inventory of health programs and describes the scope of this category. Some age

breaks were developed by the agencies for this analysis and should be borne in mind in reporting figures for the present purpose. Please include training programs which are for personnel specializing in health care of children or youth in the "health" category.

In the education and training category include all programs which are designed directly or indirectly to promote education and training per se for children and youth under 21. As a rough rule-of-thumb, it should be assumed that all undergraduate college education should be counted; but that aids and facilities for graduate and professional training should be excluded. The new youth-oriented Job Corps and NYC poverty programs should be included entirely, even though some individuals who serve may be over age 21. Special Analysis G from the 1967 Budget provides a good inventory of education and training programs. It also delineates well the scope of this category. However, in the present analysis the special professional education or training for "health" or "welfare," or the other special categories listed on the form and separately financed on a categorical basis should be reported in those categories rather than in "education and training." In other words each special category will include the professional or special categorical training and research in each of the service fields covered in it. The "education and training" category will cover general or multi-purpose programs.

In reporting Federal cash income maintenance payments, please include the cash benefits provided specifically as extra amounts for children and the prorated administrative costs for this portion of the cash benefits program.

In the other categories, please classify as appropriate all the other numerous Federal activities serving children and youth under age 21 or providing facilities for them. These categories will be social and welfare services, housing, employment services and labor standards, food and nutrition, and recreation and all other activities. For smaller programs, particularly, it will suffice to classify the whole amount according to major purpose.

Please use the standard form in every case. Make the best estimate you can if exact figures are not available, expecially for 1963. Refer to earlier forms for 1960 figures. Data are needed for all years to permit a governmentwide analysis.

The "number aided" should be presented as in the Federal Budget--that is, normally related to appropriations. Data should apply only to programs providing direct aid and need not be supplied for smaller programs--that is, those under $10 million in 1968. Large programs should report estimated numbers if exact data are not available.

While the financial data should be keyed to a "new obligational authority," i.e., appropriation basis, splits of programs may be made on an obligation basis and expenditure estimates prorated accordingly. Trust funds, such as OASDI, should be reported as in the Federal Budget, i.e., receipts are counted as new obligational authority and expenditures are reported as such.

Appendix C 2/2/67

Federal Programs Aiding Children and Youth

A. **Organization Administering Program:**

Agency: ______________________________
Bureau: ______________________________

B. **Program:**

Title of Appropriation Account: ______________________________
____
Page in 1968 Budget appendix: ______________
Budget Document Identification Code: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
If it is a portion of Appropriation, what is activity aiding C & Y: ___
____

C. **For the funds devoted to aiding children and youth provide the following information consistent with amounts in 1968 budget:**

(Amounts in 000's)

Category of Aid	Fiscal Year				
	1960 actual	1963 actual	1966 actual	1967 est.	1968 est.
1. Education and training:					
NOA.................					
Expend..............					
2. Health:					
NOA.................					
Expend..............					
3. Cash benefits:					
NOA.................					
Expend..............					
4. Social & welfare services:					
NOA.................					
Expend..............					
5. Employment services and labor standards:					
NOA.................					
Expend..............					
6. Food and nutrition:					
NOA.................					
Expend..............					
7. All other:					
NOA.................					
Expend..............					
8. TOTALS					
NOA.................					
Expend..............					

D. **For major programs estimate number of children and youths aided:** (If more room needed, continue on reverse side)

Program	Fiscal Year		
	1966	1967	1968

E. **Respondent:**

Name: ______________________________ Code and Ext.: __________

GPO : 1968 O - 287-985